Modicum
AN ANALYSIS OF
CORRUPTION AND MAN
By Jeffrey Toves

JEFFREY TOVES

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Thanks

I want to thank my friends and family, and all who generally supported me through my endeavors. Thank you!

-Jeff.

"A man who has never gone to school may steal a freight car; but if he has a university education, he may steal the whole railroad."
— Theodore Roosevelt

Getting Started

To begin the book, I figured it might be a good thing to just go ahead and show myself clearly as people know me. I really, really have always been interested in chasing my dreams and going places that were often times "beyond me." I certainly got hurt in life at times because of this ethic, but it never stopped me from marching in these general directions. It seemed everyone around me was taking even bigger leaps, though, hence some philosophy (jokes). The modern world is very situated toward doing what one wishes philosophically and spiritually, and so this book is indicative of this as anyone else.

I lived much of my life as a 'mature kid' with a knack for applying my skills at the right moments. It got me on radio and various media as a teenager and young adult, and enabled me to learn more about business and such. I am a member of the Authors Guild, and I continue in my hope for my ideas and

dreams to be realized. I have come a long way, honestly.

This book is my hope and joy, and it is one of the biggest things I have done in my life. I have come to have a lot to say about how the world works, and what can be done about it. Often, to me, it is a matter of some basic education about big ideas in academia, such as Dialectic of Hegel, or Maslowian thought. It is also basic ideas of how computers work, since upon demystification of things like this, people are more aware, more willing to listen, and it just all plain makes sense. This also sets the stage for talking about societal involvement in things like computer and artificial intelligence happenings. The ideas are not that many, but it does take atleast 100 pages or so to get to everything. In this book, I lay out in plain sight all sorts of common, human situations that are currently under the microscope of man, and still awaiting answers, much of which in relation to harmony in modern and future societies. Many problems are yet to be solved, and that is because society has been normalized to be a certain way. One of the reasons is because of ideas like Hobbesian contracts, but more importantly, because society works under basic laws, which Plato summarized in his ideas. A big idea of his was being a good citizen, and even after all the crazy and futuristic

ideas I move through in this book, I still recommend everyone be one of these: a good citizen.

This is the 1st edition, and when I finished it, I was just so happy, because all of my important ideas were in it. I explain a lot of basic philosophy, history of ideas fundamentals, all types of spiritual thought I believe to be essential, and more, all to get to knowing the many things the legal world is neglecting. Also, throughout the book, I set forth many general ideas as to why things are the way they are. Things are the way they are, in my opinion, because that is just history, and with history, that is what you get. However, it takes everyone's involvement to shape the world how we want it, and so this book is a great guide on what it means for a healthy society. A healthy society is a society that pays attention to law, philosophy, advanced technology, emergent vices, and health. After all, Plato's overall point to justice in The Republic was essentially "harmony in society," and this is exactly what we will be discussing in the book. It is very basic the way this book was written. What I believe to be important in the realm of academia is a sort of ethics. Ethics express basic codes of conduct, but many philosophers postulate that ethics is baloney. I stand at the foot of this ancient tomb of philosophy and say that whatever

it is, it is still a construct of man, and is archetypal in our thought processes in life, and is as basic as the logic used from philosophy in all disciplines. My way of seeing ethics often is very general, and it necessarily wouldn't be considered ethics. I like to use the term to refer to anything that is a way someone does something; i.e, it's his/her ethic.

I am a huge follower of the Law of Attraction, and positive psychology, among other similar ideas, and I want to make it clear here in the beginning that it is meant to be a fun, cool, and comfortable read, and nothing within this book should be taken to any extremes. Mindfulness, awareness, and responsibility is all that is needed to do well in interpreting these ideas. It is a laundry list of cool ideas, and it can also be used as such. Since, exploring academia in different ways is a good thing.

My hope is that the book has some impact, and these ideas are spread to professionals involved in bureaucratic change, city planning, modern urban works, and the list goes on. I remember when I really needed this stuff, and there were few resources to provide it. I would search the internet, and find encyclopedia type books to explain the many things that confused me. In this work, my aim is to demystify much of the academic world through

figures like Hegel, Hume, Nietzsche, Epicurus, St Augustine, and so many others. It is a large bunch, and I love them all, and so I hope a lot is learned from the book.

-Jeffrey Toves

Modicum

Introduction

I will first want to point out that, the general hypothetical nature of my ideas are very common, and if not exactly, they are still just inferences on everyday facts and ideas. The main difference here is that, I will be attempting to create a basic understanding out of much of the mystery of the ideas on corruption and ethical reasoning. I also generally wish to call out the good parts of academia so we can better understand how society works.

Modicum is another word for quanta, which means a small amount of something, or a small bit. I would like to offer a modicum of evidence in the realm of academia in relation to corruption, and basic moral philosophy, if not anything else.

I also want to make clear for the moral skeptics, that

my analysis is not defined under a philosophical blanket, as it is mostly informational, scientific, and relatively spiritual. I hope to convey just a few classical ethical ideas, however, in regard to what I wish to say here.

I also would like to set forth that these concepts are just as applicable to crime, sociology, anthropology, politics, and the like. This, in moral philosophy, is, I conjecture, a debate considering the differences in conveying ideas, but generally speaking, the book presents a big picture view of modern society and is applicable to many things. Thus, this is a general, academic oriented discussion on corruption in the world.

I want to thank my parents, my friends, and all who supported me throughout the years in my endeavors.

East vs West

Why is it so hard to get to places from other cultures? This is because of a wide range of things I believe. The first thing I would point out is that the west has a stronghold on education because they always heralded these arts. This can be witnessed easily by recognizing their involvement in the historically ancient engineered structures in France

and Scotland. Another curious fact to maintain is that, Asian cultures, who in parallel developed advanced philosophical and scientific thought to the west, taught en masse their culture the methods of religious alchemy, such as Yin & Yang and the Chi. These concepts relate highly to "balance" in a conceptual way. Thus, it is applicable to all walks of life and so is very universal. This is the most simple sort of religious/spiritual "way." A western mindset, generally speaking, on the other hand, is filled with many concepts on holiness, sacrifice, good and evil, etc. Albeit, in modern philosophy classes, you can still feel the war cry of the battle of ego; ego being the western view for it is believed by many Asian sects that there exists no such ego, or self, for it is like a fire in the mind of everyone.

This sets up a point of view for scholastic life on the planet for these cultures. The comprehensive spiritual tapestries of all cultures enables further study in all fields. Traditional schooling is a new idea and we are very lucky to have had bureaucracy structure society to enable such a thing. We need to confront, however, all of the variables that made the world how it is, and find what is truly, at the end of the day, downright corrupt.

Religion

There indeed exist many world religions that have persisted through time, and with this, we can see some differentiation on the surface of our human logic. We all know that via divine inspiration we are distilled with hope; for the future, for all good. Thus, it makes sense that this is a fine starting point, since credit is often given to god when good things happen. With hope, we can have a life, and through the divine, we can enter into what have been called social contracts so we can live in peace with our fellow man. This entails following order in a complex society.

Why are some societies better at this and some are not? This is a question of power in my opinion. A test of our human will and desire run parallel to our natural biological conflict is a key. War has plagued society in all corners of the world, and so it seems there is not much better political structures other than what has come about. A lot of which being due to religious institutions.

Corruption in Context

In this dissection, we will be looking at corruption, and the underlying philosophies behind 'corrupt people,' if you will; including ourselves of course.

I will be analyzing ancient and modern societies in search for signs of corruption using theories from psychology, the general humanities, and basic philosophy.

It will not be so easy as to know whether or not something is corrupt without causes, so this is where science comes into play, in that, with causes, one can understand in greater detail the situation at hand.

Also important, I am not going to take aim at any particular culture, as will be noticed throughout, but if it is realized the basic logic behind my reasoning in relation to a culture, it should thus rest in the name of understanding.

I will be taking a historic approach at times so as to point out patterns of behavior that indicate corruption. Corruption in this sense, simply means, 'individuals or societies taking corrupt actions in the face of a more appropriate alternative,' even if this is also just relatively unethical but not necessarily "corrupt," just to point out. Corruption is often the topic of abusing one's power and authority, usually a politician, for gain by engaging in criminal activity. This view requires corruption to have the requirement of authority. This book deals with a much more general corruption, which can

be applied to people with or without authority; however, we all know that most people hold some form of authority in their life.

My Ethic

I would like to point out my true stance as a human being in the process as well. I grew up as a decent to good student. My whereabouts are not so abnormal, unless one takes into some consideration my upbringing. My mother, the daughter of a restaurant owner (mother) and contractor (father), was a homemaker and even a professional a few times throughout my life. My dad was a Navy Seabee and son of a Fire Chief; my grandfather. My name was taken from a Hells Angel member, who my mom married before I was born. They divorced several years later. I will indeed obey pardon to those who reason as to why for my general curiosity on corruption, but my approach is nevertheless a sort of feedback from adversity; i.e, a general feedback of life's problems.

The History

100,000 years ago, we left Africa and traveled into Europe, the Middle East, Australia, Asia, and 15,000 years ago we crossed the Bering strait into the

Americas. The first civilizations were that of Egypt and Mesopotamia, as well as the Yellow River in China, Mohenjo Daro in India, and the Olmec's in the America's, to name just a few. Like much of the great civilizations of the past, many of these fell, like that of Egypt when Alexander the Great instilled within it much of European culture in the fourth century B.C.E. One thing to note is that he wasn't a nobody and was the student of a great teacher, Aristotle. If the youth of Greece was inspired by Socrates, which was indeed the case, it's a yardstick away to say that Alexander was a part of this group; also in considering Aristotle was taught by Plato, Socrates's good friend and colleague.

Nevertheless, history is filled with many events, and in the case of Greece partaking in the evolution of human systems, this is a good aim. There are many causes to things, and without realizing these causal variables, it becomes difficult to pinpoint what is really happening.

Why did Alexander do this? Was this corrupt to the Egyptians? This to me seemed to simply be a matter of military might and imperialism. With this, why wasn't Greece good enough? Why the need, or desire, for more territory?

According to 20th century psychologist Abraham Maslow, Alexander was likely a long way away from basic survival behaviors, as well as "being accepted" type of behaviors, and was thus probably aligned with a "self actualization" precept, where he did this in relation to the great civilization of Egypt, thus embedding his higher motivations.

Can we see corruption with basic psychology; like Maslow? I believe we can see some things for sure, but we must all make our own judgments. To say it was corrupt for Alexander to overthrow Egypt for his personal motivations is not farfetched. If his only aim was to better the education of the world, then obviously this is wrong. However, his motives need to be on other things for him to not come off looking sort of corrupt. He was taught by Aristotle, and thus he likely thought that he could "take over the world." Innocent village people and princes must have had to deal with Greek insecurities if this is at all true. "But the past is filled with war and violence," one might say. My reply is that there are public and private spheres of thought and 'intelligence,' and what is corrupt is that which is grand behind closed doors. A premeditated homicide, a ruling by a secret round table, or a small group's scientific poison.

What is not corrupt is a society with law, which was

worked out a long time ago. Freedom is a modern undertaking, and was given as part of a democratic ethic to enable certain functions to exist; which is a natural resistance to corruption. This is why Karl Marx, a 19th century German philosopher, was hailed as a holy being, because many found his ideas of natural, social mechanisms to be appropriate. If everyone owned the factors of production, then there would be less war and violence.

Historical Innovation

We are in a state of mind in the world today where we might be coming to conclusions about certain scientific based ideas about ourselves. Many young people today would vote for socialist policies; i.e, giving out our stuff to the needy. However, the world has been operating in a different format ever since the dawn of man. Barter, capitalism, stoic workmanship, all the way down to Aesop and man's tilling fables, we have lived according to our abilities. If a problem exists that deserves attention, it seems anyone would vote for this to be eventually realized. However, over the millennia, we have seen hunger, poverty, murder, rape, and war, with the solutions yet to be appropriated. The most accepted answer lies outside of policy, and more so in the realm of spiritual understanding, or ethics, I would say. For

one to enter into this so called social contract, it is hoped that this being is just, or at least relatively ethical, given that good values should have been developed in the person. This is presocietal, and is a prerequisite to a moral world. Without this, which is how we exist folk psychologically, we are bound to exist with varying human intentions. It makes sense to just do the best we can to create this goodness, but this is all more complicated than that. There are too many sorts of scenarios one can grow up in, and without the right value foundations, a person can end up a criminal, or worse.

According to some scholars, there exists quanta of feedback to breakthrough causations from the scientific world. One of which, some claim, is Hitler's reaction to Charles Darwin's theory of evolution; where the Nazi's were systematically engaging in conflict appropriations because of their resistance to the Jewish people. Little did Hitler know, it seems, that Darwin responded in a lesser known text called The Descent of Man, written years later. In this publication, he set in stone the idea that it is 'good people' who exist at the top of the human kingdom. In the same light, the Cold War was a reaction from Marx's sociological theories.

The Cold War was full of grunt work and pride, yet,

it was also a serious arms race, and we all could have been blasted to smithereens by warheads in seconds! America didn't want communism; not in Vietnam, not from North Korea, nor China, and especially not from Russia. Marx was scientific about his ideas, so how could his ideas be wrong? It could be said that, according to Maslow's hierarchy of needs, things get better for people after initial survival motivations are overcome. Would peace come? Upon examination of history's communist North Korea and China, their communism was quite wicked. They engaged in major societal and spiritual changes to enable this economic "heaven" to work. This sort of stuff just doesn't float well in democratic and capitalist societies. What is just in the traditional western world are those things worked out by philosophers like Hegel, on God's hand moving society in regard to human freedom in basic governance.

The Middle East

It can be seen in Middle East political systems an emergence of organization after trials of spiritual law during Muhammad. Their systems developed naturally from family ties, creating a dualism between family members: the Sunni and Shia split. They are in some disagreement to this day, but

the systems built after their "spiritual structuring" enabled their caliphates, or polities, to make great advancements in the world; specifically in medicine and astronomy. In modern times, however, they are in deep conflict, in a myriad of respects, with the west, and so it seems we should try to come to some conclusions as to why. My original thoughts on this were more so based on their historical significance, and their unique nationalism, but this is all too cliche' to be elaborated here, so I will go the other, better, route, but keeping this in mind. If the Islamic world is at least relatively post theocratic, or "civilized," then what is war for in light of their post spiritual distillates? If having a heavenly morality doesn't do it, what will end war?

The only end to war seems to lie in the subtle truths of humanity. Modern Middle East evolved out of simple systems that gave rise to more advanced systems, and in so doing, they tackled many big, human problems with the rest of the developed world. War came in process, and continues as it does, and so to answer the question for why the spiritual resistance, this may lay in a deeper area of us all, which we will be going over in this book in greater detail.

The Wild Man

I would obviously guess the best place to begin would be with man. 'Man' could be men or women. In this book, I am writing about human beings in general, and referring to mankind.

In traditional Freudian psychiatry, the wild man stands out as a good representative of a "man," or a "real person;" a genuine human being for simplicity's sake. A wild man might stand out as something bad, and it can be, but it is not. However, societies response to this is variable because the complex nature of modern society. A healthy family with inheritance or career protection might get away with being uncaring in understanding the "hard life," but it is something the wild man might know a thing or two about because he had to leave home to survive without his parents, especially his mother.

In this matter, we will want to know how the wild man becomes real, to some extent to find what man is. He becomes real in considering the difficulty of life. He takes action in considering necessary variables and lives according to the reality of the day. The modern world makes it relatively confusing for people to follow these patterns, thus many people take the route of least resistance, so it seems, and

resort to other ways of life; anti social behavior, oldschool ethic, brute or feminine ways of life. These other ways of living life are often, however, cliche and can be wrong in the face of the social world. The particular action oriented "real" person often has a more diverse and wise way of dealing with the world.

The man holds the key to this reality, and it is a part of life. Corruption can result because these action potentials and differences in world views. Life is too complicated, however, to set in stone what should and shouldn't be accepted in society with man's traits. It should always be decent, though, to be following in man's footsteps, traditionally, then to move toward anti social behavior or peculiar traits.

The situation has a lot to do with what society wants, what families want, and so it really all comes down to the basics. The mother in modern times is taken more as a class concept when used in society. The world is diverse so this sort of psychiatric arena could belong in all sorts places defending a culture or sect. Keeping this on mind throughout can help guide with an underlying constant that is telling in why things are the way they are. Of course, then again, that is for you to decide.

We will be diving into the main body of the text, which, is a mix of applied social knowledge and scientific knowledge, but I would be doing no good in the text if I didn't develop a good foundation for man's psyche. In the next few chapters, we will dive deeper by going into some depth on modern philosophy, which are the modern components to our current academic and psychological ideologies in mankind.

Wisdom I

Nietzsche

Getting strait to corruption is easy, as it is a traditional local, state, and media concern, and can be very political. However, it is dry without an understanding of the meaning behind all the happenings and current events out there. In this chapter, I'd like to preview some modern philosophy ideas, and it is certainly not the only philosophy we will be talking about in the book, as there are also older philosophies, and enlightenment philosophies, etc. But here, modern philosophy can give us a good foundation in what is going on with man in the modern world, and what has been the situation throughout the ages.

Let us begin with the playful 19th century German philosopher Nietzsche, who went through much pain in life. He is quite indicative of what a "real,"

cultured man might face in life, too; a psychotic breakdown, he had syphilis at a young age, and engaged philosophy with a sort of madness. This all began with his idea of "overcoming."

He believed that overcoming is a part of life, and this happens when we exceed the constrictions of our dominant patterns of living. This was a "will to power," or "motivation."

Nietzsche was concerned often with the sort of power that structures our modes of perception, such as government and social organizations. In this, overcoming was about transcending traditional ways of valuing, hence, reevaluation of societal processes. This could be a transcending of reality in considering our cultural values, etc.

Humans going beyond into other territory was a favorite theme of Nietzsche's, since he believed in Ubermensch ("over man"), a superman, with the idea that man is something to be overcome.

Good reasoning might relate us to primates, since being anything like that seems preposterous, but Nietzsche believed in intensification of values to overcome our struggles, particularly moral values, lifting us into a new form of life altogether. He went

these routes because he thought that overcoming with morality was intelligent since our dominant template as a society is based on good and evil, which was mostly Christian. He goes over this in his book Genealogy of Morals, which outlines the origin of our current moral system. Going beyond good and evil would be a process, which he explained in detail.

Nietzsche wasn't exactly wrong in his ideas traditionally speaking, but he does take readers down a road about our morals that makes us question our moral foundations. This created a lot of suspicion among his readers.

One ethic, in considering the Homeric Greeks, master morality was a large proposition Nietzsche undertook. The excellence in possessing many capabilities, with "will to power," among the Homeric Greeks, hinted at something important Nietzsche thought. Creating these new ways of life was good, and inhibition was bad to Nietzsche.

Slaves throughout history also had this sort of moral order, with a resentment of the master and his uninhibited "will to power." Nietzsche called this "slave morality;" the refraining of using one's power. The master is considered bad and the slave see's himself as good.

Particularly, Christianity emerged out of slave conditions in the Roman Empire, and is still fundamentally a slave morality according to Nietzsche. It is organized with the old system and stands as a sort of obedient flock, Nietzsche might say. Reviewing our morals was the deal of the day to Nietzsche. Negating morality was not good, and this was all just essentially humility as a mask hindering our natural pride. This made Christians dishonest and life-negating, and it was an order based on resentment toward those who do what they wished in life.

They escape life and sent their masters to hell. This was called "Amor fati," a love of fate. A fate mentality that oriented toward the ugly and warped things in life. "Nirvana" to Amor fati was childsplay. The litmus test for this was called "eternal recurrence." If time was circular and we had to relive the life we just finished, what would be the moral outcome of this? Would we even want to considering the type of ethics we had throughout?

God is dead was the proclamation, an atheistic position, and he never existed. This was Nietzsche's way of solving these problems, and if god was only one facet of a larger order of things and no longer the most important, we could move on.

Carl Rogers

Carl Rogers was a 20th century American humanistic psychologist who was most known for his client centered therapies. This was a holistic approach to therapy which evaluated the entirety of an individuals life. It was a more human way of understanding, and was less so about disease. It centered on "transcendence."

He thought that true change came from metamorphosis at the level of "being." Other people mattered, and this in relation to 1) accepting others, 2) being empathetic, 3) and being honest and transparent. Being who we were was important because if we could accept ourselves and our flaws, we could overcome our resistance to those flaws, since it is these shortcomings that keeps us stuck in them. What we become is who we really are if we are growing and changing in the right way, according to Rogers, or "Rogerian theories." In these theories, people are often not aware of what they are saying at the surface level, thus, why for a therapist. This is so the therapist can help in uncovering all the details. His theories went a long way in changing the landscape of modern psychology and philosophy, and people regard his ideas as fundamental to the modern schools of humanistic psychology.

Abraham Maslow

Maslow, a 20th century psychologist, was most notable for work in and for the "hierarchy of needs." It was a pyramidal view of seeing how motivations were segmented according to our needs. The first being our 'physical needs,' then 'psychological needs,' and finally, our 'self actualizing needs.' These ideas culminate into much modern ontological philosophy and general studies on "being and becoming." These ideas are also very fundamental psychological principles in higher education and is considered very useful in modern times. The big idea here, overall, is about "fulfilling our being" in the context of modern society.

One thing to consider is that, the greater, surrounding world matters in this self actualization process, and it involves a sort of selflessness. It is real, and stems from our human creativity, a main reason for art education being important in the lives of modern people. We need different kinds of human being to fulfill our needs. So, the hierarchy of needs is a modern concept that uses a pyramidal view to situate our motivations which indicate these needs, which can be found by the signifiers, or products, that we show as we live our lives.

Fyodor Dostoevsky

Dostoevsky was a 19th century Russian writer who wrote books such as Crime and Punishment and The Brothers Karamazov. He also wrote philosophy and is notable for his Notes from the Underground, a work of existentialism. In this book, he tackled topics such as "spite," or existential defiance; i.e, 'if I am sick, and I do not call a doctor, it is because of 'spite.' This basically translating to, 'let us get worse.' We question societies prevailing logic and move toward spite, rather, was his idea. Man feels like a mouse and reflects judgmentally and fantasizes often. In this sense, unlike a normal man, a man of action, the 'underground man' is a man of little intellectual capacity who envies the man of action that is free of doubt and resentments. He lives in a hell consisting of his own hierarchical ruminations.

Freedom must get spelled out in the face of these ideas, and to Dostoevsky, the nature of freedom is the human world that is reducible to our quest for happiness. Are we free if we skew our results to be more advantageous in life for happiness? This cannot be because this would make freedom mechanical with a "will to pleasure." We must obtain happiness though in some normal way, thus, Dostoevsky believed perceiving possibilities, estimating

outcomes and benefits, and things like this help in our road to happiness. This is 'choice.'

Spite becomes good in face of freedom, being defiant, like smashing things for little reason, because it is human. Always being kind and respectful is dull, making political correctness a variable thing.

Edmond Husserl

Our last modern philosopher in this chapter is Edmond Husserl, a 20th century German phenomenologist. Phenomenology is the field of study of how things appear to our awareness. Or better, how the world appears in light of our awareness of it. He was interested in a more pure phenomenology, and not the 'existentialist' kind. We are made to reason about the common belief that objective reality is separated from our subjective experience of it. Like "a world is out there." We should at this point turn our attention toward consciousness and use some reduction for this. So, 'a minute is a minute' and 'a day is day' in our natural attitude, but the phenomenological attitude is different. It is based on how we experience it; does it make us happy, or sad, or was the person irritating, or the game slow? This is the nature of reality in perspective where we explore and find the essence of things.

The Eidetic is a term used to express the vividness in mental imagery, and Husserl often looked toward the dream world in this light. What makes a dream a dream? The intuition in exploring this to find 'essence' is a key component, Husserl thought. In imagining variation, all the variables are used to find essence. We "go back to the things themselves;" how we experience them. In dreaming, it is how action and reference is experienced during a dream.

Husserl's psychology basically analyzes peoples descriptions of experiences and was a large injection into modern schools of psychological and philosophical thought.

Wisdom II

Jean Paul Sartre

Sartre, a 20th century French philosopher, is most famous for his popular book Being and Nothingness, and for his general outline of phenomenological ontology; phenomenology meaning reflecting on the meaning of life, and ontology meaning 'being.' Sartre's stance was about finding meaning, or "illuminating structures," such as finding ourselves alone in the world as a central principle. Contemplation of this idea results in the idea that existence precedes essence, since ideas of essence of reality stems from existence first. Thus, essence becomes the leading idea in Sartre's philosophy. Even in science do we encounter essence fundamentally. The idea behind the essence of science is that reality operates via empirical facts. We can never have scientific knowledge without observing phenomena, which is perceiving

existence.

Existence is primary in Sartre's philosophy, and not just scientific principles, for it is reality that comes first, and then scientific observation of this reality. God is a factor in this, too, because the same sorts of ideas can be introduced here. With reality, comes god, a very fulfilling and grandiose idea to those who study Sartre. This makes both god and science secondary to primary reality. In Sartre's view, science must be atheistic because we must get over the predetermination of existence by god.

In his book, nothingness is his way of pointing out human consciousness in a philosophical way, which he summarized as ongoing distinctions between things, and with itself, and everything; i.e, not this, not that, etc. Distinction situates things to not be other things, so this makes it a negating process. Consciousness in this view affects this process by "nothinging." This differentiates consciousness from inanimate objects, and in itself is simply "no-thing." It is not a thing because it is always nihilating.

Sartre mentions, in context, that human existence is about being in a free predicament, so we are "condemned to freedom." We must keep in mind that, in Sartre's view, existence precedes essence, so

existing in freedom says that there is no essence to predetermine our lives. We live in a facticity, an idea taken from Heidegger. Facticities are a given, in that, these cannot be changed by choice. All we can do is decide our posture and response to them; size, age, place born, etc. It is inescapable these things. To Sartre, Facticity and freedom are bound together, creating a factical freedom, which traditionally results in "bad faith." Sartre maintains that what we do with our freedom is try to run from it. We orient in ways that says decisions are made for us, which makes us deny our responsibilities. We make excuses, basically. For Sartre, noone makes us feel happy or sad because we have freedom of choice, but our personalities are still exercises in bad faith because we can act how we want to act. Even the things we enjoy in life are often about bad faith, such as someone making firm that he enjoys alcohol, when the truth is, he has freedom of choice. Freedom is too strong, and is a dizziness and nausea intermittent in our lives when realizing our freedom.

Being for others was also a crucial point in Sartre's doctrines, and it all situated at what he referred to as a "gaze." Upon gazing directly at someone, you encounter a two sided dynamic, since the inanimate view is also at work. This gaze becomes a threat

because the objectifications involved. We do this back in return for the threat received in the dynamic. This makes life adversarial, and we are always trying to create our subjectivity, making hell "other people."

Albert Camus

Camus, a French psychologist, was a prominent figure in modern psychology, and his ideas centered around an idea he called "philosophical suicide." He believed the motivations for god were because an anxiety in life that perpetuated 'stock answer's.' When it seemed that justice was a reality, the truth is life is variable, but people often took the path of philosophical suicide by living as if science or religion helps lessen our questioning.

The other option would be to question life's bad nature, which Camus called "the absurd." The absurd was a dimension to our life that was fundamental, according to Camus. We can confront the absurd by learning about the 'absurd man.' The absurd man recognizes life's absurdity, but keeps the quest of life open. He has freedom to rebellion. He lives without appeal, without god, is innocent because he lives without traditional morality, and therefore, philosophical suicide is no longer a logical response. The absurdity of life is that it is repetitive, and it

is futile, and seemingly pointless; wake up, shower, eat, sleep, etc. What does life result in or amount to exactly is the question? Is it galactic death, or some cosmic conclusion? It is like the legend of Sisyphus, rolling a huge boulder up a hill pointlessly, and being a proletarian to the gods.

Martin Heidegger

Heidegger, a famous German philosopher, was a controversial figure in the philosophical schools since his philosophies were sometimes related to his involvement in the national socialist party, better known as the Nazi party, but his book Being and Time took on some large problems in philosophy which he was praised for. He wrote about ontology, or 'being,' and phenomenology, or 'reflecting.' He spoke about philosophy not necessarily being fundamental to our existential situation. Our nature of being was not guided by existence he thought. "Dasein" means "being in the world," and was an important element in his doctrine. These were two mutually exclusive things to him; what we are, and the world. Dasein makes subject and object separated in language and this makes us see reality dualistically, he thought.

Truth was discovery according to Heidegger, and

like a camp fire, only illuminated some things. Truth can conceal also. These functions of truth helped in his interpretive style using what was called hermeneutics, a circular way of knowing, which is simply our everyday experience which affects life. In this regard, being means a project without an end. Dasein also must be about 'care,' another notable function of his doctrine, and must be broad, and it must guide in the fullness of life. It must also be right in how others say we should live, or "Das man." Also care according to existentiality and authenticity, where living for our potentials is the goal. Here we include mortality as defining in our lives, since this makes it whole as opposed to infinite, with the time to live being now.

Martin Buber

Buber, an Austrian-Israeli philosopher, is famous for his book I and Thou, a book written in 1923 which was based on dialogue about how we treat eachother. It was postulated that relating to others occurs in three main areas: in nature, with eachother, and in our spiritual lives. If relating "I" to "it," it is a sort of manipulative objectification according to the book. The point being that the locus of creativity was with "I" and "thou," for it was only with others could we grow as human beings. How we use I can tell which

mode we are in, according to Buber. I-thou is not willful, but we must enter this by choice and by being more humanistic.

An eternal thou also is part of his doctrine, in that, all I-thou undertakings meet eternal thou. Even atheists who live in I-thou live in accordance with god. It is about the relation itself. This goes even further in that the mutuality in needing eachother can be seen through prayer when god addresses this mutuality for meaning in life. The social and technological world makes I-it stand out, with the return being "uncaring" and user centered. I-thou is for courage to do good in the face of societal evils.

Rollo May

The last modern philosopher I will cover in this chapter is Rollo May; an American psychologist who was known for his existential psychology. He was influenced by Kierkgard, Nietzsche, Camus, Sartre, and others. This is essentially regarded as humanistic psychology and focuses in "social critique" and psychotherapy. The psychological changes in life happen in regard to existence and being, Rollo would say. Without this ideology, it is a trivial psychological pursuit our mental health, according to Rollo.

Holism was its base and experience was its focus; such as saying "I am" as if on a sunny beach and being 'dumbstruck.' It was not a "they" existence like Heidegger's postulations. It was authentic existence. It also was not systematic.

The social critiquing part of his ideas called out the mechanized ways of life that we live and the alienating effects of technology. He believed we lost a sense of life as participants doing rather than being, hence the reason for "I am." Loneliness overtakes us and life becomes about what we know and thus situates what matters in life. Our freedom and responsibility is distorted and we distrust freedom, and it can be seen in culture. This makes it important to critique society for its mechanized ways that distort our freedom and responsibility.

Fin

I wanted to cover some basic modern philosophers for the simple sake of getting to grips with how man's reality interfaces with the general ideas in this book, where the ideas are general writings on corruption and ethics, and not so much about philosophy. My tone will be guided by a more natural prose to society and man where my teachings and

postulations are regarded in light of the contextual foundations I render.

Psycho

Goodness

We will begin on corruption by looking toward some introductory ideas so as to help build a solid knowledge base. If a person's goodness is not the answer, then what is in the density of human problems that make it worth pursuing? If it is at all biological competition, or, in a modern context, "nationalism," then what is the truest statement one can make about us as human beings without altering the discipline of humanism, or normalcy?

The Culture of Corruption

What about the immoral participants of traditional religions engaging in corrupt things? Much can be said about this, as we all have run into, or have lived with, those that use their religion as a label in which to live out their lifestyle. Without understanding

the moral laws, they engage in social contracts without having understood the equilibrium of man. This leaves certain outcasts guilty of sin. This is the biggest problem in our society, in that, it is not realistic to expect that all basic moralities will have been mastered before living life in the world. Bad Christians, Islamic terrorists, corrupt Jews, or disrespectful Confucianists all come up in life. This is a common corruption in which we all play a part; all men in unequal moral territory resulting in a higher, spiritual conflict; a conflict of principle.

A common question in relation to the philosophical "problem of evil" is, if there is a god, why is there so much bad in the world? And what is this problem of evil? According to the 19th century philosopher Arthur Schopenhauer, corruption is existence, and good is an intermittent phenomenon. This is the sort of logic that was applied against the Judeo-Christian optimism for god in the face of mass corruption in the world.

Biologically, conflict is a sort of corruption and good is a variable pleasure throughout the life of an organism, in a basic Darwinian perspective in regard to Schopenhauer. Thus, maybe he makes some sense. Since this is science, where is the proof for god in all of this? I wish I could say outright, and

just as I took on some strong topics in this chapter, so should I meet with the entity called god in the following chapters. We will be focusing a lot on the topic of 'god' throughout this book, since it is a large part of culture and society. It is an important part of the equation of the life of man, so I will want to give a good foundation for the general ideas on this.

The Greeks Now

We have achieved so much since Aristotle, but many philosophers and academics would tell you otherwise. This is because of an idea of basically too much complexity in modern philosophy. This is why the best schools in the world keep focused on the Classics, or Classical education. That means, Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle during the height of Athens, circa 300 B.C, and to some degree Zeno of Citium and Epicurus during the Hellenistic era, post 300 B.C, among others. The principles obtained in the works of these ancient educators are concepts like, "knowing yourself," and "being a good citizen," or "the unexamined life is not worth living," since only upon the examination of a person's life can that person get acknowledgment for his good doings.

Vice and virtue make an impact also, since Aristotle became famous in the world for this idea, as any

extreme, or vice, to a striving for ethic, virtue, creates imbalance in a world of order. Thus, the latter of academia, post Aristotle, post Zeno, and post dark ages, are considered seriously sub par in the presence of the philosophical tombs of ancient thought, specifically in considering what are known as 'enlightenment philosophies.'

What's good is what is right, just, or moral, obviously. What many might consider good is what moral consensus of the past has considered good.

Pythagoras is a good starting point, a Greek who drowned his student because he revealed that the ratio 3.14 meant an imperfect world. It had to start somewhere, right? In early Greek thought, the aim for a human being, or man, was to discover his potential; to know himself so as to live peacefully with the virtues of the natural world. However, after the death of Aristotle in 343 B.C, other philosophies flourished. The Stoics, Epicureans, and Skeptics battled for the minds in the societal arena of virtue. The Stoics believed that it was not good to disturb the inherent peace of one's life with farfetched delusions of desire. Stoic philosophy gives heed to a certain kind of normalized reasoning for life. Much of this made famous by Zeno of Citium in 300 B.C. The Epicureans during the same time

created philosophies that spoke of the motivations of desire, in that life's purpose was indeed to engage in desirous activity, however, in a harmonious way with nature. The Epicureans were even known to live with nature by hanging out in gardens to philosophize on topics; they were thus known as the "garden philosophers." The Skeptics were just skeptical of all of this. The Skeptics, at their core, believed in a life devoted to rational inquiry.

These newer philosophies changed philosophy forever. After the fall of Greek society after Aristotle in around 100 B.C, the new Hellenistic Greece favored newer frontiers. Now a protectorate of Rome, Greece was acknowledging this new fast paced world of heightened emotion and gloom. The Stoics, Epicureans, and Skeptics were developing the new conceptions of man, and now all facing a higher, more academically humble society who did away with most forms of positivist attitudes toward life. Life was hectic, moody, and difficult, and the ways of man to counter these ills was to essentially step away and view life for what it was. As the Church made its way into Rome, via Jewish-Roman Alexandria and especially with Christianity in A.D 312 when Roman emperor Constantine converted to Christianity, the dark ages was to be overcome by the Italian renaissance in Tuscany and

Florence of the preceding Roman empire, and then the Enlightenment, which occurred throughout Europe in the post middle ages (dark ages), or after A.D 1000. Originally, the Church withheld the participation in academic enterprises averted to god, and only was it during these enlightened times did the emergent pluralism turn into a 'good' situation, albeit the Church's scholasticism was status quo in the life of an academician. This was a long and difficult road to what is modern western society.

Seasons

God

Traditionally, the debate has been about god having the requirement of being a prime mover. This prime mover must be perfect in the sense that his existence is explained via our physical constants. His creation equals all that is and forever will be, and is a force existing as both verbal manipulation and philosophy, resting on a reliant faith.

The Big Bang

The great cosmos began with an event called the big bang; this is called big bang cosmology, and we know this happened because of our detection of microwave background radiation from that instant of time. The forces were created out of the big bang; the strong force, electroweak, then the electroweak splitting into the weak and electromagnetic forces.

In the beginning, all that existed were photons acting as neighbors for electrons to chaotically diffuse with them. During this time, antimatter enabled these particles to pop in and out of existence, until the atoms we know today were created. Hydrogen fused into helium creating the first stars from giant gas clouds that manufacture stars; even whole galaxies! And in all this, we have only a shadow of creation without a detailed picture of anything before it or manipulative of it.

Scientists, evolutionists and cosmologists, all side with eachother on cosmic evolution. It makes sense to them, and biblical doctrine makes less sense to them. They seem to have enough evidence for themselves to live without god.

Many of us hold onto religion or pseudo spiritual teachings, such as that found in esoteric fields, or in variable agnosticism. God hasn't stopped corruption, thus 'he doesn't exist' is the case for many. We can look into the sky and easily see what Hubble and Einstein were talking about. Time is relative and depends on mass, and it can curve, even create wormholes in the universe, enabling portals to other worlds. Simple and amazing!

This awe calls for a god, but still to many he does not respond; at least not them. However, I see his response just as any other does looking into the heavens and seeing a perfectly normal situation; this peace is a sort of god, or "God," if you will. For many of us, we must be inventive as it relates to what we consider heavenly and peaceful. I would say, not so far off from a natural scientist if what we are trying to find is love and harmony.

The Tao and Suffering

Asian religious philosophy has some interesting ideas that I want to include, as it is an interesting direction for a discussion on suffering. In Taoism, a system that got the attention of psychologist Carl Jung with the Secret of the Golden Flower, it is believed that, not one, but two 'hearts' exist in every person. And this second heart is a lower domain for those that have sinned. Essentially, if they are unable to justify themselves through the 'light' or characteristically through their 'face,' they become equated with this spiritual program. This is similar to the idea of falling in the Christian tradition, in that people end up in a purgatorious domain.

In this, we find suffering in an interesting cultural light, and we also can see where it is coming from.

The libido is the psychological term for desire in expressing the scientific idea behind desire. It is a long winded psychological discussion, and one we will not be discussing any further. However, I do want to note that, in dealing with desire in the area of psychology, it was well put by Maslow that desire is a basic psychological motivator that competes with fear of loss of things, such as your car, for instance, for it was discovered that fear of loss is stronger than desire.

People end up in this domain because of lust and economic desires in The Secret of the Golden Flower, among other things, and thus they must orient in odd ways. What is the message one might ask in this odd spiritual area of thought?

Simply speaking, this whole notion of people having to separate makes at least a good metaphor in order to achieve states of harmony, as it would be negative to live in even a modicum of diffuse career criminals. The whole notion behind the legal world is based on the simple idea of creating laws that people ought to abide by, with there being people who don't, with the consequences comprehensively appropriated.

Corruption is not wanted is the message, corruption "go away" is the exclamation. In government, we

have legal codes for this, and in the home, we have manners, and so also in culture groups do we even have social norms. Corruption is a problem that must be dealt with at all levels of the human hierarchy. This divide is needed, thus, the legal system, and we must all pay great attention to this as it is taught, so it seems.

Statecraft

Political statecraft is a body of knowledge that brings clarity to much of the basic philosophical underpinnings of bureaucratic evolution. When someone asks why something corrupt was done, they are more or less speaking about the stage of the polity in which they reside. Freedom is thought little about when thinking on the topic of corruption, but I would consider it to be a nearby idea. Since the tides that turned during the age of Christ, the combat of corruption has been strong. During these early times, human rights were nothing but spiritually driven ethical considerations. It wasn't until The Enlightenment, after the Italian renaissance, in Europe, did we find the courage to break through the cold ice of irrational spiritual forces. Rights were given to men only, and this was the only logic that made sense to people since the early societies. Women's rights did not come about,

and also so weren't Hobbes nor Hegel present to bring about change; neither Mary Wollstonecraft, an early 18th century leader on women's advocacy who, like Mary Poppins, educated us on our bad habits!

We also relied on Aristotelian ethics through the Roman era and dark ages (Middle Ages), and science and philosophy during these times were very much small innovations on Aristotle.

The Church

The popularization and innovations of philosophy by the church made philosophy a large part of human life. During St Augustine (A.D 354-430), who wrote Confessions, a book on his own wickedness and corruption, he philosophized on the teleological argument; the argument that there exists a final cause to everything. He also delved into the problem of evil, and he blamed people for corruption rather than god because god gave them free will.

The ontological argument was developed by St Anselm (A.D 1033-1109), also called St Anselm's proof. The ontological argument presupposes a divine creator by saying that a perfect god necessitates a perfect perception of him, and so thus our

imperfect minds require that god live outside of the mind. The ontological argument is considered a proof of god's existence because he lives beyond our mediocre realities.

Thomas Aquinas (A.D 1225-1274) also imbued us with his philosophical spirit in his cosmological argument, which states that everything has a cause, and thus there must exist one grand cause to all of creation; this was similar to the previously accepted Aristotelian idea of a prime mover. With these proofs, we acquired a religious, scholastic philosophy that enveloped the world of thought, and with this I would contend that these postulates helped entrust the Christians to induce society with a semi rational, positive energy throughout the last millenia. This is also a main point to consider in the field of political statecraft, as this 'positive Christian energy' is a well known idea.

With this, one underlying architecture to modern society that is worth noting is the parallel 'scholasticism,' or early attempts at public education, that brought about change to society, which concluded in much of what we consider universal human rights. This was an evolution of society that is widely talked about in regard to the diffusion of religion and society. A possible position on this could be whether

equality should have happened earlier, or without religion, since religious institutions are often a large interjection in many of the innovations in science and ethics that happened over the centuries.

Aristotelian or Not

When Aristotle considered vice and virtue (vice being the polarities of virtue), he was definitely onto something. The only problem was that this was too simply understood, or people took his ideas in isolation when organizing modern society. This likely left us with various social, 'spiritual tools' for our ethical dilemmas.

Balance is important in any spiritual life, as it is necessary to not overindulge, nor lean too far in life's circumstances and tribulations. Corruption is an imbalance within ourselves that we manage to outdo considering our spiritual normalizations in life. Our foresight and preconceptions also do us good or bad in considering the images that we harness for our pursuits. If one thinks of corrupt things, the mind is preoccupied with instances of this irrationality that gets displayed in life's creation.

Love

In psychiatric disciplines, the idea of love is something that which the parties involved must work on so as to benefit from it. Additionally, this love is not just to be worked on, but to be lived by, as the cosmos created everything from it, some spiritual theories say, and hence heeds respect as it is beyond the person and lives through all things.

If corruption is the absence of love, this means that the love that permeates the cosmos is beyond our reach. This hints at a conflict that lies just under our noses, as we are all loving, mostly, but some love just seems to be too distant. This is the psychiatric view versus the spiritual view of love. The psychiatric view tends to center around libido, whereas, for all we know, true love is beyond scientific comprehension and is a force that is everywhere.

Tides of Change

The conditions of the cycles of change turn for us all, as with seasons and tides, and so this gives attention to that omnipresent thing we might refer to as god. Like the Yin and the Yang, we cycle through the cosmos in physical and organic unison. This perspective pronounces so subtly all that is

good. Within these natural cycles, we ebb and flow with intermittent changes that add to solidify our destinies. We have choices to go this way or that way in our moral aptitude, which becomes a clay that so graciously meshes with the whole; the divine. The divine message being the circumstances in which we see ourselves.

Environment

Some people are raised in negative environments, and since we are all a product of our environments, some of us become habituated to tend toward past, ill abnormalities. There are preachers and pastors, neighbors and friends, to rectify these folk illiteracies. Sometimes, this is not enough, even though our social paradigms have created grandiose systems in which to combat the corruption of the world. Our religions, our schools, our workplaces, all teach us the good of the day. However, every now and again, we confront corruption in our wake, and in awe, we see but few avenues to consider, as the crime requires us to see its heinous innerworkings.

The New Age

Modern belief systems based on new age teachings and cosmic philosophies hint at new ideas of corruption, one of which in the doctrine of Scientology. Scientologists generally have a spiritual orientation that commands respect from others, as it is in their belief that people are generally corrupt. In the book Dianetics by L Ron Hubbard, the founder of Scientology, Hubbard teaches that people commonly introduce themselves in a multitude of ways in other people's lives. Scientologists believe, according to Dianetics teachings, that this occasional skewing has the effect of misdirecting the subtle life of the individual. These causes, they say, overlap with life itself and motivate it externally. Scientologists naturally claim that anyone might be doing this to them, so they stay on the defensive. The media has brought forth many corrupt happenings that happened within this Church, and I would position anyone to do some research on this topic before jumping to any conclusions, as it is a pretty big topic in society.

In Rhonda Byrne's new interpretation of the law of attraction in the book and film The Secret, she explains the importance of staying positive in life, and claims that the ancients knew the ill effects of

negativity overtaking one's life. In this philosophy of attraction, thinking negative thoughts leads to negative outcomes, and thus, corruption in this case would be a self induced thing that moves people into 'corrupt' territory. The prolongation and development of corruption can be what sets corruption apart from what is just negative.

The modern semiotic philosopher Jacques Derrida (A.D 1930-2004) made a grandiose move in modern philosophy by explaining to us the duality in philosophical theoreticals. He challenged the logic of theoretical texts with brutal honesty, in that, for all theoretical writings, there exists a cause or reason for the writing, which can, in turn, deduce multiple meanings from the surface text based on textual inversions and human intention. Words and concepts become inverted in light of challenge or conflict, and so this becomes a parallel to the text. Corruption can be seen to bleed off words and phrases by corrupt thinkers of past history. The conflict could be deeply personal, or abstrusely national, or any number of intentions for writing.

Nationalism

Pride and nationalism are political concepts that give heed to our political animal orientations. When this pride, however, dips beyond calculated thresholds, we become politically corrupt. There are many who contend that Hitler, Stalin, and Chinese communist leader Mao, were totally corrupt, as they did unthinkable things to large masses of people. They dipped passed thresholds and became despots, in a modern sense of the word; all powerful rulers beyond historically accepted legalities. This lack of positive synergy in a polity can be considered corrupt, since their changes were corrupt and beyond just pride, so thus they dipped into social crimes. They looked passed the stigma and gazed into extreme political horizons. Their policies hadn't any backing of validity and were nonsensical. However, they moved forward in industrial angst. During these times, all nations wanted unification, as this enabled a ticket to the modern world of technology and science. Without harmonious political and economic policies, many countries felt they would not have their day, so some stepped heavily on the gas pedals to industrial freedom. China and Russia were advanced nations, but were lagging behind the rest of industrial Europe in industry, so some would say this is one reason for their

collision with communist ideals, and with the world. China, Russia, and Germany made giant leaps in the political arena, and so they exist today as industrial superpowers. And as postulated by some modern political theorists, a government's final reason for existence is economic, so it is thus judged thereby.

Warriors and Princes

Machiavelli can now take us into a new light, for it is this man from 15th century Florence, Italy that reintroduced us all into politics, single handedly becoming the father of modern politics, as his treatise was quite scientific for his time. He lived in the age of the Medici bankers of Florence, who eventually forced him into political conflict and exile. However, in strategic competition, he learned many things, and in so doing, he created The Prince, a handbook on political rulership and power, although, doing this mostly to retain his stance as a political scholar. In this act, he developed much of the thoughts behind participating in modern statecraft and rule. His statements were glorified for its compressed, yet tangible applicability. His main goal was in objectifying the force which one can use to take hold of kingdoms, or keep them as a powerful ruler. The corruption in these acts have been thought over by many, but one thing remains, and that is the need for

such ideas in a world requiring these political levers to be managed by "great people," so as to maintain the stable positions of society.

This same stance is erected in relation to The Art of War, a book written by Sun Tzu in the 5th century B.C.E. This was a treatise on engaging in intelligent warfare with other human beings. The acts themselves are of high energy, but practiced by all leaders for the simple fact of bureaucratic continuity. The membranes of corruption are dissolved in the world by good leaders, but not always. Ruthless despots that rule people in strict totality, in lust and in political vanity, is a corruption that still exists today, and is a corruption that these treatises could be used for.

These were the two greatest works in war and political power, and were seen as tools for leaders and everyday people to understand how political power works. Most people understand the idea of divide and conquer, a basic tenet in the Art of War. Also do people know of taking up residence in the territory of the enemy so as to rule them closely, which is a basic monarchical tenet in The Prince. Is it corrupt to have the conceptual arms to engage in power hustling? I would say, indeed, but it also depends on the circumstances. It is all too

impractical to use these tenets for grandiose affairs for normal individuals, as it will be an overreaching act on limited grounds. It will become corrupt if in the process of greatness, the individual centers on control, manipulation, and deceit. This is a no mans land and leads only to criminality, for such acts are disgraceful in the light of a modern, educated person.

Into the Future

The future of corruption is just over yonder and its sights are to be seen just as anything else. The writer Aldous Huxley, and others, postulate the advancement of the sociological sphere to end many problems for individuals en masse in the coming future. These ideas will continue for a millennia, allocating personal individualized systems. As China, Russia, Japan, and other countries, like Mexico, rise in power, these countries will flower into dynamic and life breathing psychological spheres of influence. What is to come are geopolitical changes that will flourish for aeons.

Equal Ground

Money Matters

Money is often thought as, by modern people, the root of all corruption, and it might be obvious enough. Is there any real evidence to back up this argument, though? In considering communism, or the debt crises of modern history; the crash of 29, the dot com bubble of the 90's, the housing crisis of 08, among others, we should certainly find some answers.

Money became part of civilization when the separation of labor in ancient societies diversified goods and compounded their quantities. Supply and demand created a shift in the human world, in that prosperity and variation became a part of life.

Doing things for the sake of higher motivations meant wonders. Therefore, money and barter

became an essential ingredient to human life during the evolution of society. Inequality was the emergent situation, however. We have been debating ever since.

Money only recently became an abstraction of worth, and before this, we traded goods for other goods. For this abstraction to be corrupt is paying homage to the ancient origins of political economy, where some people were at the top, or bourgeois, and some at the bottom, the proletariat. This was always the economic struggle, and only during the modern age of communism and socialism did we start paying ample attention. Catching corruption at the roots here is similar to a negative in the game Monopoly; he went to jail, or better yet, he already moved! More precisely, social policy to rectify economic quarrels have gone through their heyday, and the solution has always been strong government, conservative policy, and democratic innovations. As we will see, we are all probably inherently corrupt, and in these roots, we find ourselves a cheater or a player. If money is corrupt, it is how society is structured, which is the key to understanding all of this.

Early Equality

Inequality is corruption some would say, but the ancient Greeks thought that lazy people were unworthy. The Stoics thought that we were just born into our financial situation and that it was more just to not fluctuate the atmosphere with farfetched delusions. The dark ages, a period of barbarism after about A.D 500 up until about A.D 1000 or so, meant insecurity, and Aristotle was the devil in disguise as the logical overseer of governmental balance in this world. A thousand years went by after Aristotle before considerations of more spiritual induction "cleansed" much of the Roman world and the world of the dark ages. As will be seen, it was not just the scientific parts of history that rebalanced the ship, it was, in my opinion, also the spiritual world in parallel that brought about much of the change, however corrupt that might have been in considering particular religions. This overall change down the road was indeed empirically bent, but it was also very humanistic. Out of Tuscany and Florence in Italy came the revolution in thought with The Renaissance, spreading throughout Europe, resulting in The Enlightenment, post middle ages; "out of the dark," if you will.

The Enlightenment

David Hume, an 18th century enlightenment philosopher, was transforming what the rationalists (those who abide by purely "rational" thinking) were growing in their labs during this time of changing human thought. Hume proposed that inductive reasoning, that which the rational scientists claimed can solve all problems via observation, was not fully reliable. Induction to Hume was saying that all frogs that induce to his understanding a hopping mechanism exists as true only up until he sees a frog that doesn't hop, which it might be true that some frogs do not hop in some places. Hume also thought that morals were subjective, and it was impossible to prove ethical theories, so this was thus left to the individual.

In the same era, the idea of a common corruption arose. Thomas Hobbes, another famous philosopher of the 17th century, centered around our inherent ruthless attitudes toward eachother, where social contracts are required to live together. This was a famous philosophy and one that got the most attention. In fact, Hobbes thought that we were so bad as to need multiple contracts in all situations to exist with eachother. In this view, we are all corrupt in a sense, and ethical only in considering contracts

with our fellow man.

This even sets the stage for licenses to kill, or "contracts" to kill, for contracts are made for different reasons. It's when one moves in directions without a contract, a "do not enter zone," do they get "ticketed" for their modicum's of corruption. An insanity contract enables people to live with the insane, but under the conditions of the contract, which probably involves a strait jacket! According to Hobbes, it is only a contract blocking the inherent corruption in us all.

The Hegelian World and Science

Georg Hegel, or better known as just Hegel, was an inspiring 19th century philosopher. He was famous for his dialectical approach to human understanding. He claimed that all knowledge is evolutionary, and as time permits, we reach clearer and more refined conclusions. This process he called The Dialectic. This process is likened to scientific validation, where concepts reach clarity via anti concept conflicts until better knowledge seeps through. Hegel thought that we would eventually reach the mind of god in this manner. A Hegelian approach to corruption would weigh the anti arguments of said theories and refine them into distilled components in which to better

our understanding. Hopefully, resulting in a positive experience through god's guiding hand; as Hegel might postulate. With a higher guidance system, the historical force imbalances that structure this progress will be rectified, assuming there is a god, and that Hegel is right.

Science itself uses processes that allow knowledge to be discovered, often with causes enabling information accumulation for hypothetical deduction. Using constraints, one can formulate precise and accurate conclusions and find patterns in their information. In a scientific light, the cause of corruption matters to the investigative scientist. If the cause is, say, from a jealous uncle who assaulted your best friend, it can be seen his drives for his action. With this drive, one can deduce a hypothesis according to criteria set forth. The problem here is only with the limits on knowledge, or collaboration. This refining of truth is true from the beginning in the lab, or study, and even after the arguments are made and tested by peers. This is the basis for scientific reasoning.

Hegel thought that social forces drove scientific progress, and that even this progress remained relatively subjective because of the social dynamic; as in, any objectivity becomes continuously disturbed.

Therefore, when searching for an objective truth on morality, Hegel would conclude that the progression of moral principles, or historic moral innovations, are indeed secure in providing an accurate truth. Our modern laws justify Hegel's ideas in that it is law that determines what is corrupt because it is a distillate of historic action.

The quanta of corruption is made by a judge in a court that brings justice to us all in relation to what is corrupt, and potentially, in a higher place, certain religious laws with their higher spiritual powers necessitate this same type of logic. In all of this, what is corrupt is what is currently corrupt, and might change according to historic and cultural facts, according to Hegel.

Corruption Itself

Upon analysis of the word "corrupt," we see that it is a Middle English term, from Latin Cor (altogether) and rumpere (to break), and means to mar, bribe, or destroy. Albiet, words change meaning according to their dynamic cultural symbology; according to modern literary theories. Modern corruption can thus change, and I would say it indeed has. Nonetheless, corruption as a linguistically useful object, we can consider it in terms of its basic usage.

The word directly relates to causing ruin, bribery, or a change from good to bad when considering an average person's language orientation.

The word corrupt constitutes imagery which gives firmness to its meaning, such as crime and indecency. It is an antonym of that which is good or ethical, and thus the word stands as a useful object with a distinct meaning. The word can also be seen used in action as a topic in a discussion, with multiple parties and groups. Outward and inward directives can be achieved by the changing of perspective in which we see the outcome of discussions, as well as the reaction of other groups nearby. This social meandering can put in context the presence of corrupt related discussion based on the causes and effects of said parameters. This can go on ad infinitum, looking at all other potential scientific variables. We can assign labels to all of the effects and require descriptive analogies to all of them. Even the positive conversations, or any other conversations, can be introduced to see intersystem constituents.

Corruption has a trace and movement as does anything, so thus corruption is alive, indeed. What can be deduced here? Here we can easily deduce the congregation of corruption as it is dealt with by

people all over the world.

Games

We can see all of this in another light, as in Game Theory proposed by John Nash, the Princeton schizophrenic famous for his math theories. Nash equilibrium is the route to human peace and prosperity, as it is understood by many academics. Nash postulated that, only the outcomes that favor both parties equally are the outcomes that enable positive future relationships. This he called reaching Nash Equilibrium. The corrupt person is thus not reaching this important plateau, and so severing any connections to future emotional harmony with the other party. This corrupt person is essentially, mathematically, saying that, "we are going to remain enemies." Some contend for humility in this sort of situation, which I would agree is a key to living a good life. However, the corrupt person here is not willing to accept this and thus moves into bad territory.

The East

The Yin & Yang in Eastern cultures also pays homage to the fact of corruption via the Yin, or the negative, soft force. It is traditionally explained that this part

of the symbol exists in dire requirement with the other part, the Yang, but is separate only in ideology, however, part of a system which interlocks by the other's inclusion.

In martial arts and warfare, an opponents Yin or soft/dark force applied would constitute a strong Yang to overcome it. Adversely, an opponent's strong force, or Yang, must be countered by a weak force, or Yin until detection of weakness enables a takeover, or Yang.

This battle of good and evil to people in many parts of the world is a natural process of life, and some proponents would say is how the universe was created, via energy like Chi that acts as a major unifying force which moves the dueling Yin & Yang of creation. Again, darkness is used in the presence of light, or in other words, the corrupt Yin is part of a natural procession of action between dueling forces. The coherence of natural phenomena can be said to be unified in this conception, and so it can be thus said that the forces of both sides are equally good and evil. The difference is a varying overcoming resulting in an infinity of action.

Truth

This is all well and good, but what about the truth of corruption? The truth is that, most philosophers would tell you that ethics is an important branch of philosophy, but many, if not most, would contend that ethics is not a legitimate field of inquiry for the sake of absolute knowledge. In Kantian type philosophies, named after famous Enlightenment philosopher Immanuel Kant, much of the real reasoning in academia has to do with the senses, and our perception of objects. Generally speaking, when two parties perceive an object, they experience the same object, albeit, in their own perspective, and their senses are their own, as one of them may be colorblind, but the thing they perceive is taken hold of by the brain as an object. This idea of there being an object that which is taken hold of is a reason why for many discrepancies in philosophical thought, since generalizations occur. Many academics would point toward newer philosophies, such as enlightenment philosophies, being filled with inadequate theories on mind and perception. This is why for the large appropriations toward basic philosophies, such as the ideas of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, where their philosophies were more simple and useful.

The Underworld

The Digital Age

If it rains true that the media and modern philosophical structures mimic the character of society, then what is to come is a situation we know already too well; the rise of technology induced psychological machinations. We feel too smart in the age of social media 2.0, post dot com, YouTube and Google, to make the same mistakes we made in the past. This would only mean a sort of U.N abstraction, as this was created as a base for irrational, nationalistic war mongering. Preventing corruption is a click away, but we know not what the future holds, as we do not know the future at all. We can only make predictions. However, scientists claim we are wrong for taking an overly mechanistic approach to life; a life too quantized and rationalistic. This is why for the regression to older ideals for many of us. The statistics guru Hans Rosling has

something to say about some logic that might make this all a real kick in the face. He claims to have data that indicates that by 2050, the age groups of old and young will equalize, resulting in situation where there will exist as many young people as there are old people. If this happens, there will exist two perspectives in the coming years; an oldschool and a new school perspective. When this emerges, waves of change will occur that can go either way. The tug of war begins!

Sparring with Christianity

Christendom is to Nietzsche as a historian is to a logician. This I say because Nietzsche made sense, playfully so, but many still despised his ideas as philosophical banter and anti Christian libel. He expressed his logic with subtle, spiteful, positivity toward the Christian. In so engaging in Christian libidinousness, he thought of them fools and used philosophical logic to justify his anti Christian ideas, such as master-slave systems to explain his premises. Nietzsche saw in the Christian a hate toward well off people, in that these "masters" were similar to slave owners, as we went over in an earlier chapter, so overtime these relationships culminated in a particular type of distrust. Nietzsche was a significant philosopher in the realm of skepticism, considering

his ideas of moral values as being historically relative. Corruption in Nietzsche's world view was about an act or expression relative to the deal of the day. If it all of a sudden became commonplace to allow Shoot on Site laws on private property, it became a modicum less corrupt to kill people for shooting practice! Also what is important in Nietzsche's view is what is true about the reaction of crimes committed, in regard to one's moral life, and so thus the person is forced to see himself in a critical situation. The truth about Nietzsche, however, is that he was smart, but he had psychological problems all throughout his life; so this made him come off as relatively, philosophically extreme, but interesting. People liked his ideas, but they probably liked his character even more.

An Active History

In learning of the history of the world and science/industry, one comes to find the fuller meaning for all that is. It rests in the historic acts of heroic characters and in the stories of betrayal and political magic. The progression of human events is itself magical, and so I will want to touch on the mythological counterpart to our cultures. Heroes are heroes because they overcame odds, and managed themselves rightly through adversity. The corrupt

characters of history were sought out and put in their places via societal judgment. Hence, it is this benevolence we take as a unit. However, this is a dynamic that changes over time, and we take heroes as is. If we come to find more facts, we will reinterpret history and restate our claims, but this might not be the case, for the truth might have been lost forever. Did we get anything wrong is the question. It could be postulated that the western lean toward a gleaming virtue is outdated. Cultures all over the world have legends, or mythological figures, however, they never met the academic light of day. The superficial feeding of "traditional history" forces us to evaluate ourselves, our skin, and our culture. We want a piece of the action. Then again, we all know that our people experienced these virtues just as any great figure in history, but they exist only as tales and fables in oral transfiguration, with little physical validity. Everything is a stepping stone to this higher, more peaceful domain of humanity, but the antithesis is always breathing behind our neck as pride, drama, or stupidity.

In saying this, we should ask, can this state in which we exist be politically corrupt? We all want true peace, but even this peace we maintain came with it many wars and hardships; an attainment of bureaucracy through bloodshed, and so not so much

a walk in the park. We, the people, stand righteously on the shoulders of giants for our humanity, and so we shield the planet from all the harm that we can with our modern, yet imperfect devices. We, the people, hope, but much of us end up in despair because of life's mishaps. We cycle through judging others and repentance in a never ending process of sorts.

Obtaining this satisfaction is not easy, and through the ages, people have philosophized many a matter on the historical difficulty of life.

The Underworld

We want not for corruption to exist in us, but in so thinking, the old Christian images of Stoic darkness haunt us in perpetuity. Thus, we cry and bathe in our tears of suffering. In fluctuating between rational and spiritual thought, we find love and happiness in our own right. We become good, and hopefully better than we once were.

The citizen makes his mark as a good, soulful, harmonious, contributing entity of the political and historic stratosphere. In so doing, the lights of diversity flash on throughout the day as we smile and engage in friendly exchange, and dispute!

However, corruption still runs in the cables of the underworld, and we know this but care less, as we know where we come from. We were conducted from those same cables; from negative to positive; from binary thought processing young people to complex rational thinkers. We love above so as below because it is a part of life, still.

The fire of the modern world burns bright as we do as we please in the moment, as it shall be done. And in this moment, we pray graciously with the heaven as it naturally occurs. Are we good? Down below, as we open our newspaper, we see life in all its color; a chaotic place filled with infinite possibility. So it is in the air, as expressed in Luke, Chapter 23 Verse 32, we know not what we do, exclaimed to god by Jesus Christ as he was being crucified. This rings true for everyone. Even the fighter next door who complains of racial pollution of the modern social world.

Information Overload

The coherence of human thought is a unity to be forewarned, as there is always a challenger of science equally pulling us in the other direction. Peace is what we ask for, on earth, and 'so an end to corruption,' but the psychiatrists say that according

to science, many of us are actually cannibalistic oriented spiritualists; this because our craving for the body of Christ through our daily bread. What is there to do in this era of information overload that gives friction to our peaceful amalgamation? Here in this moment, it is this current peace I am experiencing that I know is good, and so it seems this is all that harbours my thoughts of past and future. In this balance, I can see what is right, for a vice may take me into haunted territory.

Adaptive Systems

Cybernetics is the classic idea in psychology that enables the functions of any process to operate in a biological format. A basic in and out system, likened to a complex adaptive system that evolves to maturity via matured innerworkings.

We have already reached many crucial points in academia, riding the waves of math and science, to find the keys to systems that work. In early psychological sciences, structuralism was overcome by functional ideas. Structuralism acknowledged the whole system and its parts, and scientists did their science like this. Functionalism, however, was more scientific; like poking a sea urchin to see what happens; a function will exist at that point of

interaction, and from there, it can be inquired the utility of the domain.

In this, we can see where and why we innovated at all. We are far from forming a complex adaptive system that harmonizes all disciplines, but this is essentially the goal for much of the academic world. It is easy to see this is the case by looking at places like the United Nations, since it is their collective duty to rectify global problems for the health of the world.

We can name things ad infinitum, but 'Categories' (popularized by Aristotle) only organizes knowledge, so it proceeds that this higher conceptualization of knowledge need occur in a sort of coherence, but we are hindered by a lack of classical ethic required of such a system. Even this slight possibility seems out of reach, as we do not have set parameters for all of man to make the right scholastic decisions for the system; in the right places and in the right times, so as to enable integral foundations for knowledge.

In this regard, systems will still need to be developed to challenge the impending doom of information clutter and confusion. Healthy collaboration in the name of real science will need to be checked, and doing the right things in peer groups will need to be

realized.

The Machines

By the 2040's, it is said that we will enter into a technological point of integration with machines. Therefore, if it is not us that calculates our last hours of chaotic adaptations, the machines and their programmers will.

Our call from corruption will be solidified as machines search the data banks of injustice, however, a new corruption we will encounter, and this will be another round of anxiety for human beings in opposition to the events of the modern world.

This scientific site of human evolution is based on an algorithm discovered by scientists known as Moore's Law, named after computer engineer Gordon Moore in the 1960's. This law states that every few years, transistors (binary arithmetic units) double on integrated circuits. The outcome is an emergence of profound complexity.

War decisions will become a robotic or programmed decision. Drones and nanotechnology will etherize the environment for national security. It will become a life full of high level gadgets and genetic

manipulations, for this time will see no end in the convergence of industry. As it is likely a natural progression for intelligent planets to undergo, we will embark on another technology inspired generation of advanced nature.

If Nietzsche were alive to see the event, he would be in awe at the heightened states of human awareness.

Corruption will still exist, and in all circuits of potential danger. Hacking and security will be a corruption all its own, for our Personal Area Networks (PAN) will need protection from corrupt people. Mobile phones now have applications running that can attack a village in seconds from anywhere in the world using geosatellites. The same primal corruption that existed in the past may have another go in the future. That is up for humanity to decide.

Bureaucracy Has Ears

I like to think of bureaucracy as having a leeway in which to change society, and so exists as a sort of open source project. Not many can rise to the occasion to fit bureaucracy's mechanics, as it is already the conservatives that are the political engineers. However, in a democracy, we have the right to free speech, and free thought, and peaceful

action in public policy. Those who brought the most notable peace in the past, figures like Mahatma Gandhi during the Indian revolutions against British rule, and Martin Luther King Jr during the 1950's civil rights movement, were political activists. With websites such as Change.org and Wikipedia, we all can have a say in the future of the world. Speaking up about injustices is a mature way to peace, and so is thus a positive thing in combating the basic corruption in the world. BBB (Better Business Bureau) and Yelp.com also bring justice to bad business for good judges of ethical character, as it is indeed true we wish not for a rat's leftovers! We can become contributors to bureaucracy, create our own bureaucratic models, and do things in the right way.

A New Science

The sciences of the coming years will focus mostly on neuroscience, genetic modification, and artificial intelligence. The connectome, the neural pathways that make up our brains, will enable a myriad of innovations from this source. Mind uploading is a theoretical invention that has created a lot of excitement (and weirdos in my opinion), and is keeping many people guessing. This sort of occurrence, if it should become a reality, will bring

big changes to society, for we will have defeated mortality.

Genetic editing will undergo many ethical trials, as this will set precedence for general ability; I.Q, athleticism, vision, among other things. Only time will tell the moral significance of such sciences.

True A.I is a historic virtue for many, but mathematically, philosophy has deduced it to mere arithmetic. But this does not mean realism is extinguished, but it might mean a black box type of situation, which is something we have long agreed upon. The Turing Test (an indicator of human emulation devised by 20th Century Mathematician Alan Turing) will indicate its performance, and if the test is passed, will bring energy to the proceeding A.I events.

The Chinese Room is a philosophical idea about A.I devised in 1980 by philosopher John Searle in his paper Minds, Brains, and Programs. The Chinese Room is a live debate right now and something that is getting ample exhilaration, and it also extends a helping hand to those confused about A.I. The Chinese Room is a closed space that responds to stimuli without indication of where the output logic is coming from. In other words, the intelligence is significant only up to the point of appraisal. This

means that there may exist no strong A.I, which is the thinking kind, and will never be developed, and only weak forms of calculated "intelligence" will be possible. However, as one might think, this doesn't mean that everything is now impossible. This might very well be the basis of A.I, however. Steering clear of corrupt scientific practitioners of A.I will be the deal of the day for security teams all over the world, else have The Terminator knocking on our door, butt naked!

Modernity

WWW

Phreaking is a technological corruption that occurred when telephone technology came about. Telephones work under the simple idea of using audio signals to be transferred along a wire, and a simple switch to open or close the line. This is what a phone signal is, a closed circuit. This is what telephone switchboard operators used to do; they would open and close circuits for conversations. This also follows from the principle of bandwidth, because that signal can have a certain bandwidth represented by voltage and current, memory, etc. This dictates the volume level, or quality of signal.

Phreakers were people who committed toll fraud; i.e, they went around looking to phreak phone lines using a piece of hacking technology called a blue box to make long distance calls; this was done by using

the other line using the blue box. This box essentially recreated the tones used to make those sorts of calls. Nonetheless, it is all a relatively new technological phenomena that can inspire identity theft, credit and bank fraud, and a whole host of crimes. This is related to the idea of skiptracing. Skiptracers are people, be they criminals, law enforcement, etc, who gather information on an individual in a very invasive way.

We live in a day and age where people do this for a living, and do similar things, and we have little protection against this. There are few things really we can do to guard us, but the best thing we can do is be "in the know." The more we understand this realm of injustice, the more we can protect ourselves as citizens, and eventually combat these crimes with our unity.

Hacking is also a modern phenomena with only modern codes to protect our privacy. Keyloggers are trojans, or code, that takes information we type over the internet via protocols. A protocol connects clients to servers using ports, a digital web cabling mechanism used for things such as file transfer (FTP, or File Transfer protocol), or email (MTP, or Mail Transfer Protocol). This is web hacking, and there are goodguys, or the white hats, and bad

guys, the black hats, who are in the game. There are also guys in the middle called grey hat hackers. They all engage in something known as hacking, or penetration testing. For example, a text file that contains millions of common passwords can use brute force programming methods to enter into an account. Thus, there are encryption technologies put into place to better secure servers (a specialized computer), and accounts, since encryption can take a password and create logical keys that decipher the encrypted password, such as placing a part of a password exponentially within random generated code. Attacks also come in the form of things like SQL injection, which specializes in using the code from a database to manipulate the servers so as to be able to retrieve sensitive information, such as passwords and account information.

We live in an era of advanced computer technology where we have the world in front of us for making right decisions. Organizations like Wikileaks, and people like Julian Assange, who released a massive amount of government documents in 2010, make concrete the idea of scary, emergent web related disasters. When sensitive information is leaked, do we scream for better privacy, or do we scream at government lies? This is all a debate. Edward Snowden is another big guy in the game, who

was an NSA contractor who became a whistle-blower overnight by leaking sensitive government information on advanced government computer technology in 2013. He released information that described technology that could monitor anyone's device, and even understand semantic cues behind the movement of a users mouse. Since 2013, he has been housed in asylum in Moscow, Russia, and is a criminal to the U.S for stealing government information, as well as violating the Espionage Act of 1917. This sets precedence for the coming years of situations of this sort, and moves us all into thinking more about this. There are many books written on these guys, and if interested, I would suggest checking them out. There is a lot to learn about all of this. Much of what these men did is create modern discussions about hacking and privacy in the world.

How to Defeat Them

Defeating the modern criminal is almost a lame game, and that is because we are an emergent global culture of advanced technology and ideas. The ideas of the modern criminal go far beyond what once was. It is no longer a western at the modern crime scene. It is more of a nebulous and crafty episode of advanced skill. We beat crime through the justice

system, and that is where the pressure goes.

Bureaucracy works under the principle of negative appropriations toward the bureaucratic body by the operators within. This is for the sole purpose of maintaining the body and protecting it. It is a security protocol, so thus it stands that people enter through this closed system to make important changes, and important changes only. It is an open system in a democratic society, so therefore, it is a body which we can change, and therefore we can combat modern corruption in the right way.

We all play a part in taking a stand and correcting societal mistakes, but it also is no walk in the park, and takes great bravery.

New Sciences

The sciences of today are widespread, and unity is the goal. However, many subfields have come about to maintain the scientific world of ideas. This is maintained by Categories, an old idea of Aristotle's we mentioned previously. Upon the industrial age, we were taken through an age of advanced mechanical technologies, into the electrical and computer world, and now we stand at the foot of yet another hurdle of advanced nature. This hurdle

is filled with ideas of things like transhumanism, genetics, connectomics (brain models), artificial intelligence, nanotechnology, new particle physics discoveries, etc. These ideas are the grandiose emergences of the sciences of the last 2000 years since Aristotle.

The situation with crimes related to these new sciences is with simply understanding the playing field I would postulate. Nanotechnology crimes, or genetic engineering crimes, etc, will require whole new methods of discovering evidence to tackle unlawful intentions all over the world. This will require everyday people to know how to deal with these new situations, as we will not naturally allow people to pass through these particular legal codes. Our Personal Area Networks (PAN), if hacked, will require a bioengineer to install security patches for our new biosecurity protocols! It will be made to be as simple as the directions to a piece of electronic equipment, but the complexity will surely come with it an abstraction that will change the way we relate to the technological world.

Duality vs Racism

The duality of racism is often unsaid, however, the idea of there being institutionally forceful racisms is an old idea. We struggle even today when pondering on this emergent distinction, and even sometimes wrestle with our skin color. It is a no brainer that some sort of duality exists, however, we cannot live in a world that is plain racist.

One of the biggest principles man learns in life is the idea of being 'non racist.' This idea goes so far as to say that it is a necessity to live a modern, and harmonious life without these types of thoughts. Although we struggle with this topic, we also come to realizations as to what racism means. I would contend that it can mean some very extreme things. If we move away from the plan at hand, a harmonious world, we step closer to animal like people who live without understanding the equilibrium of man. Any justice to come about from a growing, or seen, duality in race in the world, will see the necessity for a good, and positive, racism free world. It is important in the education of men, and in the education of families, and so thus it is important to everything. It also belongs in the category of 'discrimination.' This is psychological harm because of another's ethnicity, religion, beliefs, sexuality,

economy, etc. It seems like a regular part of life considering all the ethnic problems throughout history, but this simply is bad for the fact that it creates a lot of violence in the world. Violence is something we wish to control as an intelligent society, so a person without these fundamentals is doing a real detriment to mankind. In this light, racism in every way matters, not just in one direction. All variables need to be realized.

Bullying: 2045

The social justice problems of the future will be many of the same issues as today's, and bullying will be an issue just as large. Bullying is a common theme in modern society, and we all have been bullied at one point or another, been a bully, or have been around it, and so it is a well known human situation. Problems do arise that call for greater help when the problem becomes complicated. If defamation continues down the rabbit hole of public indecency, from media, social media, school, etc, and into waters of social neglect, we must not fall too far astray as to what it is we are looking at. As society gets more complex, and adds more and more ideas to it, the further we might fall astray, and this is not good. We must all play a part in considering the rights of our fellow man. Like the old saying goes,

"do unto others as you would have them do into you."

Bullying comes in various forms, from people with personality disorders, people with anti social behavioral problems, or simply your typical, brutish violent types who seem always out to get people. Often the bullying is a simple violence ideology in life, or it can be worse. In the book Meditations on Violence, a groundbreaking book on violence and self defense written by corrections officer Rory Miller, it was defined the predatory nature of some types of criminals. Sometimes it is not only a violence ideology, but it can be more. It can be a predator and prey scenario where the end result is a forcing of the prey to another location, or another similar scenario; a trap, if you will. Thus, it is obvious the critical factors that can stem from 'bullying.' It can be bad, but with maturity, we can defeat this, in our schools, organizations, churches, in sports, in the home, domestically, or in the neighborhood, societally. In my opinion, it is simple a matter of taking initiative as opposed to the route of ignorance that will just perpetuate the conflict.

The Eastern Way

The problems in the tapestry of philosophy largely have to do with the subtle conflict of ideas between the East and West. The East has always engendered ideas on ego being a problem, whereas the West has engendered a spirit of freedom, and free will. In the Asian world, free will is less so the case, and cause and effect wins the game, for they believe consciousness and character is like a 'grass' that is the same for all human beings. Thus, we all produce the same substance of thought. This conflict is an ongoing one, and especially after the German and French schools of philosophical thought that enabled modern psychology to be developed, and the idea of the ego.

The West, also, has negated much of these ideas, for they have innovated on a lot of old ideas. Upon seeking out injustices here, it does make some sense to reason about who takes the cake in our everyday life, as we live in a globalized world as neighbors. When an Asian school teacher appropriates toward society that is less about character, and more about generalities, some may believe we have run into problems. Many would naturally think that everyone is Greek and Latin based in relation to our modern, Western world, but we all must pay

attention to the variables. This sets the stage for ample need for compromise in relation to our duties as caretakers and citizens, for we must reason about this humanely. If there becomes some reason to think that the school teacher is negating certain western ideologies, then it is probably serious, with the logic pushing that we must deal with a mass of negation that must be taken care of by other people, and this might become a problem for some people. This is often not a problem because Western societal values are very freedom and justice oriented. Nothing is perfect, however, and thus, it is a worthy idea. To some, it is nothing, and to others, it is everything, since they would rather their kids grow up in a Western way.

We must all make sacrifices, and we must all help each other do good, and be good citizens. In my opinion, it seems to be a good idea to deal with this as practice in 'family management,' and make appropriations that do more good than evil.

Good Reasoning

We have reached a peak in human understanding where many scientists and academics are coming to grips with many "once nebulous human ideas," and there are not many. One of which is the

idea of a person trying to justify himself through his speech, writing, etc. We have come to realize in psychology and philosophy, that there are no real patterns or precedence to what a person is saying with their unique minds and neurobiology. Anything that is written or spoken is understood in another modern person as aligning with status quo. Sure, we understand status quo things, but new things are not there, no matter how much we try to beat on that door with our extremities and uniqueness. Thus, our screams remain silent. It is both a good and a cruelty, for there are certainly things that should be unsaid, and there are crimes that are unheard of that sometimes are unrealized, and all of this needs feedback and context. This is one reason for the book. Since we live in a highly advanced, technological world with many advanced ideas being communicated, it becomes relatively necessary to do some analysis on what we should be paying attention to in relation to justice and government policy. We can scream all we want, but if we have problems in logic and explanation, our voice will not be heard. It is necessary we move through modern territory with a modern eye for what is just. The entire political arena in modern times has shifted to better logical decision making for their practices through 'choice theory.' This is obvious, because it is here where true justice can be

had. In a world where freedom constitutes most of the developed world, our freedom of choice should be seen to make sense. Choice theory simply enables modern people to rationalize about all modern happenings as they come up, instead of continue in paths of ignorance that probably have more to do with vanity or personal values than anything else.

Social Tugs

Government Tugging

In the life of a modern human being, it has eventuated into the mass ideology of the necessity to help others, and obviously the biggest complainers of this are people who have the resources. It is an old idea to be a good citizen, dating back to the ancient Greeks. However, in modern times, it is such a phenomenal idea, that middle and upper class people can feel the tug of war between the lower and upper class. Nonetheless, it is something we all must consider, and so thus we must be a support system for others in need of resources, such as food, shelter, clothing, opportunity, and education of the middle class ethic.

Some of the largest seeming injustices can occur in this arena, and often this is when those with resources do everything in their power to get out

of this necessary situation of man. It may seem like an unsaid thing, but look a little more closely at the activities of your fellow neighbors, and you might very well see that their daily activities includes helping people. We must find balance, harmony, and consensus in all of this, and only then can we hinder injustices, and continue peacefully down this democratic, societal pathway of ours.

Logic That Matters

Our need for basic human logic surfaces in a variety of ways in life. One of the most important ways is in relation to what is considered "higher class." These days, the kids would say "bourgeois." This particular class logic is often referred to as 'procedural memory.' This sort of memory, in my opinion, is the more advanced version of what we get from a high school education. In high school, our logic becomes relational to some degree. This relates to that, or this contrasts with that. In procedural memory, it is a basic logic that indicates the ability to follow directions, order, and complex patterns harmoniously. It is what we get from truly understanding a particular subject. In this case, the subject is anything and everything, really. If there ever was a class warfare, the logic in the high class would be more procedural, and thus it would

probably make more sense. In addition, this conflict in logic might be what greatly differentiates the classes so as to war in the first place. This situation easily leads to Marxist ideas and extreme liberalism. Any justice here is a large social appropriation toward the logical conflicts of man in a complex world.

It is a well known idea that an education leads to procedural memory. Technical education, logical comprehension, and even moral, daily conduct, such as 'formal ways,"or 'tradition,' leads to this sort of logic. It is here where we see much of the procedural world. This means the motor skills from football practice, or the CPR of a lifeguard. All the way to the grand masterpieces handcrafted in Italy and France, to the dice game kids play on the streets in ghetto neighborhoods. We play, we practice, we learn.

The Thoughts of a Hierarchy

The higher class have a particular role in the world, and that is usually of a mentoring type of role to others, and this, again, is also an old idea. It is the idea of volunteering, giving and donating, philanthropy, or simple training of journeymen to succeed in a particular job role. It is a mighty role, and is nearly a role all people take on to some degree

in life. This is the all powerful idea, however, to realize. Frustration can be seen at a glance from this class, and this is because they exist as support systems often to large groups of people. Let me repeat, they exist as support systems! This support is for people who are decent to good citizens who do not participate in poverty, and instead learn from their mentors the ways of the world. In cities, towns, and villages all over the world we can see the difference across the way in relation to this participation in poverty, since poverty is a participatory thing; actions for poverty are taken, such as having extreme aversion to being helped, or crossing over a mentor's boundaries, which is a critical idea in the idea of support systems.

Injustices happen here all the time, and often because of this crossing of boundaries. When a mentor's boundary is crossed, the mentor can no longer help, and the mentored becomes a criminal in the eyes of social harmony and contract theory; an idea that gives heed to the need for social laws in all scenarios. There is a lot of activity that happens here, and norms to be followed. When a status quo in this arena is not met, it can mean a bad thing for the important support structures in place.

Mother and Other

The lower class is known to be mother appropriated, and all things relate to this individual. The mother is at the center of attention, and any tree that explains the family structure would seem to stem from the mother first, and that is because this is where life is located for families like this. It is a common thing. However, there is absolutely another idea in society for family structure. The mother not being the center of attention is where the middle and upper class place themselves, and start from. With this sort of family system in place, in my opinion, it is like when an animal grows up and can take care of him or herself. The being is let go. It is more natural the middle class ethic, and the being is less dependent on the ways of the family. This is a large part of life that we see, and when looking out into society, we see the different formulations of this. Especially in ourselves, and so thus this is good knowledge to keep in mind when planning out a healthy life.

Dependence is a real thing, and even in much of our financial statements we must include such things. That's because it is very important stuff. There is an "other" that comes into play naturally, and that is what we face rather than our mother in relation to where we get at least some, if not all,

of our support from. It can very well be our fathers; which makes sense in the Christian tradition of the unity of God; Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. On the same note, our fathers are very much our teachers, and can be a replacement for this idea for some. Nonetheless, this is still "other" territory, even if there shouldn't be one. If there is another territory, and it can be seen, it might be in the form of friends, siblings, mentors, colleagues, spouses, etc. This can be a nuisance, though, in some respects, since some forms of dependence can be a bad thing. This happens when a person asks for too much, from his boss or friends. This can happen in many ways. Even extreme ways, such as stealing for a living, and more. It is out there, and it is a big idea to watch out for.

Schemas

In my writings over the years, the idea of the schema is a good one. The schema was first thought up by philosophers, bagged up by people like Jacques Derrida, a 20th century philosopher of Semiotics, a form of language philosophy. The schema eventuated into the science of social psychology soon after. Originally, in language philosophy, a schema is a word driven body that is understood by the connections it makes with other concepts. More

simply, a schema is a way in which a body conducts itself. This is also how social psychology takes it. In society, however, the idea of the schema is the idea of understanding the complexity of things we become involved in, such as exercise at the gym, with the obvious schema being muscle culture, weightlifting, aerobics, nutrition, etc.

Another, related idea is the idea of the "theory of business." All businesses and organizations have their own theories of business, and thus learning this system is what is crucial to new people around the business. It is even only a schema away, in that it consists of a myriad of concepts that enables the body to operate. Nonetheless, schema and business theories are everywhere, and when we are confused about any situation, it's honestly just a schema away from understanding completely. These form the origins to modern social sciences and so is very important in the social world.

Anger Management

Controlling anger is a feat of man that is important in all walks of life. Specifically, for men, this means controlling our anger to hinder the violence we show to the world. For everybody, this simply means finding alternative routes to control ourselves, es-

pecially in professional settings. It is well known the conflicts that are introduced to employees by customers, but the average for most employees working for a company is to step back and deal with the order intelligently. Without this understanding, many are left as angry employees, and it becomes the reason why the business gets reported to the Better Business Bureau, local Law Enforcement and governing bodies, Yelp, and other organizations. These anger issues in a company are often known as power struggles or self control issues and they are very common in the world.

An even more pronounced version of basic self control comes in the form of using our adult voice. Our adult voice is the voice we use when dealing with things logically. This is different from a parent voice, which talks to people like they are children, or in a way that is rather controlling. If we use our adult voice more often, we stand a better chance of remaining in control in conflict situations. This adult voice is so important as to be a requirement of growing up, since we use this when dealing with the business world, since it is the important technicalities, and other things, that are worked out intelligently, with order in mind, over anything else. We use our adult voices so as to deal in markets, negotiate, and work in the professional world.

Good Reasoning

Now that we can see a little bit what it takes to reason well, I want to continue on our path and help us recognize why it is that people pay more attention to the Middle Eastern front of the oil business than they do basic history. In my opinion, it is obvious the relation to the World War and the War on Terror. Germany fought side by side with Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire, which included notable middle eastern countries' in relation to modern conflicts, including Egypt, Syria, and Palestine, against Great Britain, France, and Russia. Germany and the Middle East have relatively recent agreements in worldly ideologies such that the more recent conflicts fit this order as well. Germany was in a sense fighting to become part of the advancing industrial world during the industrial revolution, which the British were winning with flying colors. This sort of confirms the idea of the Middle East pushing for industry with Germany, including al-Qaeda, possibly, and other militant groups, and the oil industry in general, which all are a big part of the modern, industrial political problem. Thus, if it is industry that is still being sought, it is obvious the United Nations appropriations needed to fight such conflicts. Bylaws might be needed that make important a longstanding industrial conflict.

With this, we can continue.

Machiavellian Chemistry

One of the worst ways someone can harm you is via political strategy, such as with Machiavellian tactics, which says that extreme, and even evil forces can be used to gain power. This is by 'tricking your opponent,' and using extreme forces toward the other. This is in a sense how modern warfare is. It is a no holds barred type of thing where you plainly shoot to kill, as modern war strategy is based on the lack of probability in winning, thus a main component is about strength. Most modern wars are fought this way, and it becomes a simple game of command and conquer, and outwitting your opponent while using advanced killing machinery and tactics. This is a real war, and upon encountering this type of episode, it should be best understood as a serious thing that should be dealt with by all levels of the law and government. The public must be able to comment on the situation and make appropriations, for what is being said is quite serious. It can also be a very nationalistic, and so definitely getting to grips with this is a good thing.

Machiavelli worked for the government of Florence, and was sent to do analysis and work with people

like Duke Borgia of Valentinois, son of Pope Alexander VI, who showed us how leaders operated. The most well known outcome of this was the idea of using your own soldiers, since mercenaries were common in 15th century Italy, but the logic used by Borgia was that it was not realistic to lead without good ideas in war economics, particularly in regard to the negative social feedback from citizens when using paid mercenaries. This helped Machiavelli see Borgia fight with tactics made reasonable through example. Borgia was famous for the fear he created in others, but was also known to hear out the people when needed. The 'Machiavellian' reasoning behind fear was that it was smarter to be a feared ruler than to be a loved one, the ideal, or optimum, being a sort of mixture of the two. However, fear usually won here, but it couldn't be so much that the subordinates rights were encroached upon; Machiavelli showed that a man will forget the loss of his parents but will never forget the loss of patrimony. In other words, it wasn't smart to intrude on the personal rights or material well being of others.

Borgia killed a lead mercenary when negative public feedback situated him as a 'bad guy' for using hired mercenaries. This specifically showed Machiavelli how to use armies instead of mercenaries for holding power, all while listening to the people, and this

enabled victory for Borgia, as it followed that these ideas were rather powerful ways of political conduct. It was a concert in political logic that showed the world, first hand, how the political machine turned it's turbine.

There is much to say about Machiavelli, especially of envy. The foundations of much political thought is based on the emergent reasoning behind Machiavelli's ideas, and the result was an idea of "envy." The conceptual framework was that people envy others that succeed, and so they 'hate them,' but they also copy their ways, and in doing so, the products they distribute are rather evil and criminal, since what is good is also fairly hated. It is not totally unnatural for man to do this, but it is rather unnatural for there to be no measure when doing this, as it would be plainly immoral. I would suggest doing research and learning more, since there is a lot of information on this sort of politics in the world.

Mind and Body

Old PTSD

The psychological arena of Freud, Jung, and Maslow, and others, used to hang on an old idea of PTSD. This sort of situation often occurred from an event that was extreme in nature, and thus changed us neurophysiologically. For instance, if we got in a car accident and somebody was badly hurt, the fear and visions from the event might create an anxiety in daily life. These days, it is all more stratified, and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder is relatively similar. And like the old idea, it is not just from soldiers who experienced war. All types of people can have this, and do live with this, but it is now considered a serious medical condition with its own schema and theories.

It is good to know where certain people are coming from when they express their tendencies in relation

to a disorder, because, as I have explained, it was a relatively extreme neurophysiological problem. Thus, taking into consideration the ways in which we treat each other is a big deal. As we will see, how we treat each other is important to other forms of disorder. It is, again, a big idea right now. It is important so as to not victimize other's, but we will get into this more later in the chapter.

ADD, ADHD

The idea of ADD (Attention Deficit Disorder) and ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder) are big ideas in the medical world right now in relation to modern conflicts. It is widely known right now that hospitals, campuses, and businesses all over the world are in a slight confrontation with people who have these disorders. This is because of their apparent 'snotty' attitude toward society. They feel that people should 'make way' for them, or create space for their disorder. So, the world finds itself in a social epidemic that calls for good reasoning, for we must find ways to live in peace with eachother. It should be the case that after making appropriations, the public should be at peace, but often times it isn't. It is a modern occurrence, and we are only just beginning to learn about emergent social psychiatric phenomena.

Some things we can do about this is reason with the disorder, and find ways that are accepted to deal with the problem. One way could be to get to grips with their feelings of 'victimization,' since they do have a disorder in the first place. With this, we might find relief in understanding how to treat others with medical problems. Not everyone is built to deal with medical problems like professional practitioners, but certain individuals might find some peace in helping others who feel victimized. We can all become comfortable by coming to humane conclusions about how to deal with these issues. Staying formal and literate in regard to these conditions is important.

Victims of Today

Victimization is a problem that persists in the face of the modern world. Some people feel like they are being victimized because they are of a certain nature, or give certain tendencies. From the LGBT community to so called "loners," many feel they are outcasted and put into a category that damages them socially. There is an infinite amount of things you can say about this, and there are too many types that feel like this that we should try to come to some generalities about what we can do about this. It is a problem in the psychological arena, in one light

if it. The best remedy I would say for things like this is to reason, and use the leeway of society to create more context for these individuals, so we can all understand, atleast to some degree, and live as happy as we can with these sorts of individuals. Not everyone is the same, and trial and error takes a long time. If we moved in light of the academic laws we went over, we would see that the medical industry and 'the organization,' must come to more refined conclusions so as to deal with the problem more accurately. It is not something society wants to deal with, young people throwing temper tantrums or getting snotty all the time, or having to differentiate real problems from made up problems. We just need to remain alert about the educational aspects of these issues and we will be ok.

Victims of Tomorrow

The "victims" of tomorrow we hope are not too disturbing, since they likely just feel this way, but we must make some room for philosophizing on all of this. With technology and related changes in the world, comes changes in people and circumstances. The normal guys today might even be the victims of tomorrow. And if Huxley is at all correct, those who fit nowhere may be victimized for being outcasts in general. One thing is for sure, however, and that

is a technologically advancing world of ideas. One of the largest, and most curious forms of this that is emerging, are singling out people who 1) do not conform to technological norms, such as engaging in social media, and 2) singling out people who do not abide by simple, modern, mimetic norms; memes being social genes that spread through culture. It can be said that people who are not in parallel with modern ways might very well be in for a fight, since these ways are known folk psychologically. As in, they belong to society and not to any particular individual. This can also be said to be a form of social adaption.

A modern technological world is probably driven cybernetically, where culture creates an emergent Complex Adaptive System, an evolving structure that strives for perfection, and changes culture mimetically, so as to turn people into "social biological machines" to some degree. This would negate what is not accepted in relation to what is more accepted, socially. Therefore, we will have to wait to find out. It only makes sense that new technology inductions into society create changes that relate to that technology.

Government Group Responsibility

Governments of the modern age very much rely on eachother when dealing with large social issues. This is not just the government, but many types of groups. However, in modern day political systems, it is an eager vibe coming from these bodies, since they work together rigidly, so as to create group responsibility scenarios to work with the public. The White House today would in unison look at eachother as an integrated system before taking full responsibility for any decision or idea. Even when an idea is made by a single person, the group still takes credit, gives pardons, and continues like this. It is thus difficult in this modern age to accept full responsibility when there are often many variables in place to keep track of, so it is up to higher level complex group thinking to do the job. It is an abstraction of our advanced world, and we must deal with this. Self responsibility is the goal, however. Beyond the group, and morally, we must take responsibility for our actions, else be grouped with a world that is becoming more self absorbed, family negating, and fascist. This is definitely not something we want.

Sometimes we do want to place blame, such as with 45th president of the United States of America Don-

ald Trump, and blame him for his ideas on migration, border security, the economy, and 'celebrity ethic,' etc. However, those days are long gone, and much of what is happening as this arises, even during his impeachment trials, is he looks to his cabinet, especially vice president Mike Pence. In this light, as far as the White House is concerned, any public indecency is taken in by the American Government. It is only necessary to be sure we are saying the right things to and about Trump, since we want to be good people, and not demonize a system that we love very much. It might take another abstraction or two to get to grips with what is good thinking in the years to come. For now, we will have to go with the flow and wait and see.

Governmental Balance in the World

In all walks of life do we confront our natural 'balance,' and so I will want to bring up an idea that might need a little bit more attention in government, and with ourselves. When living procedurally as we do in a modern society, playing sports, like tennis, or even performing complex medical operations, does balance come into play. One might imagine these activities to be not very spiritual things, but that is not how I see it. It is both a nature and nurture, or science and religion, sort of thing. Balance is key to

everything and all that we do. This is why they say certain kinds of athletes can do whatever they set their mind to; it is because they have good strength and balance. If we could be better at this, maybe we will be better at other things, right? If you were to try and throw a rock and try to hit a similar sized rock 20 feet away, you think you could do it? We all have done this, and I want to convince everyone that we can do this nearly every time. This is elaborated in the book by Dan Millman, Laws of Spirit. This is a problem with our spiritual balance.

It is the extremes that enables a person to realize his faults, and I will want to fix this idea on the rock and our aim. Our aim has to do with our balance, and it is only when we can see the extremes of what can happen can we rectify the problem. If we are constantly going way too much in this way, say in government spending, we should test to go far off into that other way; i.e, go inversely to the same degree, into government saving. This process can adjust our internal balance mechanism to conform to what is more correct. When I throw far left, I try again, and still throw too right, and I try the other way, and every time I get closer to perfection. It is exactly what practice is about. It is the outcome of the 10,000 hour rule. It is the spirituality of the underlying procedure.

Now we must ask, isn't it a little odd why government doesn't just realize this? Well, to some degree, I believe they have. A little. It is an obvious 'Complex Adaptive System' situation. In many areas throughout history did we go to extremes, and we very well could have learned from this, such as during the World War, Communism, etc. It is easy to be seen when looking at Russia, and their recovery from such an extreme political economy. As a relatively ancient race, the Orthodox Rus people of circa A.D 900, they went threw many things, even being ruled by other, more foreign, countries, but they did become a traditional Democratic nation in 1993. With the right aim, they may head in the right direction entirely. However, this is not always the case. Nonetheless, people like the United Nations could use this sort of advice. I mean, it is basic Aristotle, in seriously cartoon format for anyone to understand, right?

General Health

We exist in a spell of nutritional health, and it comes with tons of ideas on what it means to be healthy. However, if you ask a specialist who really knows his stuff, the first words to come from his mouth probably would be "milk does a body good," and "eat meat." Why for this? It is because sedentary

human beings, or little moving people, require at least 50 grams of protein in their diet per day. Well, I guess that is a lot of us, upon thinking of our office oriented world. A hard working and heavily active person requires up to 80 grams or so, or more of protein. This is important for the simple fact of daily balance in life.

Nutritional imbalances can lead to more serious health threats, such as heart disease, diabetes, nutritional and mineral deficiency, mood disorder, etc. We blame others less for our problems when we have the required energy we need to combat the day. It is an obvious task that we do not pay enough attention to, since we all think we are always doing it right.

Burning Calories

We sit and watch the game, and there it blows, stomach issues, nervousness, and irritation. We pay little attention to what we put in our body, and more attention to the environment, when this external blame is a bit off in the first place. We cannot move through life comfortably without knowing the equilibrium of health, and that is a diet of three meals a day, and a diet consisting of 2000 to 2500 calories per day. This is nearly uncalled for, since our caloric intake is much less important than our

protein intake, but it is sound advice to eat enough for your day's activities. We are left looking in the wrong directions, and blaming others for our own imbalances in life. It is a no brainer. The traditional FDA prescription of three meals a day is a good goal to strive for; with fruits and veggies of course! Perfection is not viable for many people, but awareness is.

Water for the Soul

Water is probably the most important thing in our diet, since we need at least six cups of it a day to stay healthy. Noticeable changes can be seen immediately from water in my opinion, since muscles need oxygen, and water gives oxygen to our muscles, thus our muscles are more noticeable under these conditions. I want to also point out the misunderstanding of sink water, because it is a perfectly fine source of drinking water. Just as the bottled water companies are tested by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the water coming out of our faucet is regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The treatment standards are good, and all water is filtered to be drinkable. In fact, it is a well known idea in the water industry the PH acid levels in bottled water. There very well might be too much acid content in your bottled

water, and it is very understood the large percentage of bottled water brands in our stores that have high acid content. Water is one of the few things that trumps all other health topics because it makes up for a big chunk of how we are unhealthy. We drink soda, and tea, or coffee, and go about our day, but the result in the long run can be severe, changing the scenario entirely; tooth decay, diabetes, dehydration, acidity, etc.

Morning Stretch

One of the more important ideas I learned in college was information learned from a class project, external to the main curriculum. It was that day I realized the importance of simple stretching everyday. This is important for a simple reason, which I have come to realize over the years. This has to do with our subtle ways of life. The less we move, the more parts of our bodies become less healthy, and health issues accrue. Moving around is essential, and it is recommended getting up atleast once an hour to move around a bit.

A wide open arm stretch maneuver outward with our arms, everyday, does wonders for us, silly enough, and can hinder simple diseases, such as heart disease, high blood pressure, among other

things. You begin to ask, how come this didn't come in the manual? (jokes). And beyond this is our aerobic fitness and conditioning for cardiovascular health. This is our endurance, which directly correlates to our 'strength over a distance.' Here, adenosine triphospate, or ATP, a molecular synthesis the body provides during physical activity, is the big outcome. A generally healthy person is expected to have this all worked out. Thus, physical activity for atleast 30 minutes a day is essential.

Ancient Nutrition

The ancients knew all of this and more, and we have become so preoccupied with our mocha lattes and perms, that we forgot what it meant to be healthy and what to put into our bodies. In any culture, food is the vital, elemental center of life, and that is for good reason. If you eat well, you will feel well. You will go about your day of activity with a full stomach and a positive mood. And visa versa for those who refrain from eating at the parties, BBQ's, fiestas, Nobenas, gatherings, and so on.

If we skew our food ideas in life to be just a little bit more cautious, in a wealth of choices, we will be better off. It is better to start early, and begin a good ethic before you end up being a malnourished,

broken, nagging adult who feels that it isn't that important.

Calcium, Magnesium, and Milk

When I first walked into the vitamin store with some gusto, I made my entrance into the world of basic health. I wasn't totally unknowing, but when I saw the power behind some simple minerals in the book on the table, I was blown away. A large percentage of the world has a calcium and magnesium deficiency. This is simply because we haven't many places to get these minerals, especially if we do not drink milk enough, or have a lactose problem with the sugar in milk, or if we don't consume enough dairy. These supplements help strengthen our teeth and bones, and in the realm of milk, provides an amazing amount of protein. It is almost magical, since we need 50 grams a day, and the numbers on milk products are pretty high; this is exactly why they say "milk does a body good," and why they used to feed kids milk powder rich food during the beginnings of the industrial era.

There really is no getting away from this, since as we age into adults, life requires more energy from us, and because these deficiencies can mean anxiety, bad health, etc, it is a must we have this in our bodies.

Else, we continue our streak of illogic down the path of life. There is definitely the law of attraction out there, and many ideas and philosophies, but there are also constants of man that we can choose to change by grunt work, such as choosing to eat more healthy.

Hygiene and Germs

Germs are microorganisms called bacteria, but it is a special class of bacteria that can cause viruses. The epidemic of the Coronavirus, or Covid 19, in 2020, made a great impact on humanity, as we all know. This is a germ situation, where germs are passed from person to person. Hygiene becomes so essential to human health that it is not even funny; it is a matter of life or death. There is a reason they say to distance yourself, and that is because of the easy transfer of these viruses and pathogens. If there is low probability that the people you're around wash their hands, there is higher probability you can catch something. In relation to hygiene in general, it is not common per se that people shower everyday, but they do keep up with basic hygiene, such as brushing teeth; so you don't have to go crazy here. Some tips are always good. Many people make the mistake of brushing only the teeth, when the human mouth can be a dirty place that requires brushing

even the gums and tongue areas. It is too obvious, but in considering things like generational ethics or underdeveloped personal value systems, these things can go unnoticed for a long time.

Hygiene is important so as to be generally healthy, even for things like our hair and nails. Our hair can be a problem when we comb incorrectly, since this can lead to ingrown hairs and boils, which are masses of white blood cells that accumulate to kill bacteria. We live with bacteria, and it is a common thing, however, we must strike an appropriate balance so we can justify our health, and not disturb the people around us with immature hygiene orientations. Dirty nails, too also goes against the modern American value of "looking clean." It might not disturb you all that much, but it surely does its fair share. This all adds up, and can make you look good or bad.

Eww, Dirty People

The dirty guy, or gal, who we all know, or some of us probably know first hand, is the person who doesn't shower, nor care about hygiene much; i.e, they stink quite a lot. They can be seen to be wearing it in their presence, and I would postulate that this is a large problem in the modern world, especially in relation

to the younger generations, which is a well known idea to older people. This ethic is showering only once or twice a week, brushing carelessly, or rarely, and seriously uncaring about germ environments; since the idea of not having to shower everyday was probably stretched to a high degree by the individual. In this, germs are a constituent of the person, since we live with bacteria. But, we live with the right kind as we keep up with our hygiene.

We need not stop teaching these essentials, because they are important. I do not think anyone needs to shower everyday, since water damage on hair and skin can occur, but I would also point out, that a holistic reasoning about general health and hygiene is an important thing. We do not want a dirty person influencing everything under the sun where basic human health is not taken into some account. It is not that complicated. Buff guys, too, can eat all the creatine, and drink all the protein shakes they want, but if they cannot reason about general, human health, it means very little.

A Final Word

I have tried being a vegetarian, and I used to cut weight in my younger days, and took on a nutrition education as an adult, so I have been through a lot

of fundamentals of what it means to be generally healthy. When no meat is present, simply, it is dangerous, and I would avoid it unless you have enough examples of what it takes to do this. I became relatively malnourished, and it was difficult shopping for meatless food. Sure, there is some backing in relation to all of this; veggie burgers, artificial meat, tofu, etc. However, it is important that one is up and running with the right ideas. During this time, I also consumed energy drinks, and this was just a bad thing. I was in my early twenties, and I didn't really care. I consumed them like a thirsty horse, and I would always buy one when I went into a store. The all encompassing idea here becomes, honestly, about activity. You must be active, and this does not mean to start running without all the right prerequisites. I mean, it is used for energy for strenuous activity. It is certainly not supposed to be about pleasure. This idea is important, because those companies expect your diet to be appropriate already, for an energy drink only supplies caffeine and carbohydrates; basically sugar that your body uses for energy. The whole can is basically just a can of sugar and drugs. I went into my contemplating about all of this, and it is steady now to me that you must have good daily protein and caloric intake if you are to consume anything close to these sorts of supplements. It is a good word

of caution, because it is all a health risk, and health is important. It is not a prescription, it is obvious stuff. Thus, again, try not to be the nagging adult aiming at everyone but yourself because of physical weakness and dirtiness.

Charm

Business of Magic

Magic can be found in all walks of life, from Disney, to King Arthur, to Harry Potter, and even your dad, probably. It is a widespread ethic in mankind that has existed since the days of Jesus, who also performed magic. Upon King Arthur of Camelot, and his teacher Merlin, stories say he was a King of Britain in late A.D 5th century, early A.D 6th century, and led Britain against Saxon. His sword was known as Excalibur, a sword of the people, which he pulled from stone to claim heir to the thrown. Stories say he was raised by Merlin in the forest until he was 15, and during this time, he acquired Merlin's magic. He learned of ideas about change, since this is what magic is all about, according to Merlin. He had Merlin's quirks, like doing things opposite, or backwards. Love was the deal of the day, and he lived his life like this, and

ruled like this. When a citizen would come to Merlin about their personal problems, he would explain to them that everyone is a wizard, and when you come to know this, things get better. This, to Merlin and Arthur, was simply because wizards live in 'crystal caves,' which is the heart, or the home of truth. In more modern times, all over the world you can see reproductions of man's old, magical archetypes. Of course, however, the magical world I guess is also filled with people who would rather gather bird feathers to build air wands to trap you in their spells! In magic, earth, air, water, and fire are the elements and this goes back to ancient alchemy. Alchemy, in ancient times, was a very simple science. Alchemy meant that gold was the eventual prize, but it more so meant turning people into gold via the process of some simple social science, such as being honest and living harmoniously with the world. However, there are all sorts of arenas of magic. These activities are quite ancient, and many people do them. I surely have, but that is mostly because it fills libraries. Wands are built by building one from scratch, and filling it with solar energy. Yeah. This represents light, in fact, or fire, to the practicing magician. In some cultures, these devices are instead used for negative purposes. However, it is also true that much of this stuff can be found in fairy tale books, so I will stop there. Unless you have become Merlin, then

you're going to have to get off your broom and fight (jokes).

Art

The world of art is very large, and even the very reason for magic, if you will, going back to the caves in Lascaux, France and Venus figures of ~30,000 years ago. Since then, art has gone through various stages, notably beginning in a large way with the Greeks and their ideas on architecture and their design of columns. These columns supported foundations with designs that paid much attention to aesthetics. Such as metopes, which are small designs, often squares, that are placed near the top of the columns, or 'capitals,' near the architrave, the supported structure. Triglyphs decorated the building with line. This is called the Doric order, the Greek's first style, which was used between 750 B.C to 480 B.C. This was Classical design and art, however, not much has happened since. During the Early Christian era around A.D 2nd century, we saw much figure drawing, but it was very 'childlike,' and only until later art post Dark ages, after A.D 1000, did we see the likes of the Italians, especially within Christianity: Michelangelo, famous for the sculpture of David and the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, Da Vinci, a notable inventor and painter

of the Mona Lisa, and Raphael, widely known for The School of Athens painting, etc.

Here we see a change from relatively grotesque art to very fine art. The big take away from the art world and what is socially important, is that, there are different types of art and artists. We live in a day and age where fine art is just one of the many artistic expressions. Nowadays, we have street art, digital art, comics, graffiti, and many new forms. We need to become better judges of art, and that comes from, in my opinion, enjoying art for the sake of art and not for 'informal reasons.' And also by seeing within art the plain conveyances, since what art has always been in the first place is something to be enjoyed, and the only way to enjoy it is by stepping back a bit and seeing the big picture, the art, and not so much the other things that don't matter. These could be the infinite ideas and descriptions the artist can give it based on such a complex world. Real artists feed us olives, and there is much to say about this. It is a debate, since people like Van Gogh probably even went insane in this regard. In one light, he may have created his masterpiece 'A Starry Night' so as to justify his psychological depressions and pain, when things of this sort are relatively "illegal" in the art world. His insanity brought him fame because the truth was that he really was an artist

painting truthfully as a mentally troubled person, and what came out was not necessarily his desires and character, but his true expression, even though it seemed it was his 'temptations speaking.'

Modern Design Flaws

There is an infinite amount of things you might say about the design world, but without getting too complicated, our designs matter. We see all the time in store shelves and on the internet new products and new form factors. This is all good and fine, but what about as we approach robotic integration, and even genetic designs? This is where design and art might run into classical art and engineering once again. We cannot rely on unproven designs that will be highly personal, biological, and neural, because our life is precious. It seems obvious enough that we will be going back to the ancient Greeks and Da Vinci for our ideas; and that should be the case. New designs will need to be checked, proven, and tested, and not just with numbers, but with true, longstanding verification. Design flaws are not something that we will be able to deal with when they design our neural chips. It shouldn't have problems conforming to precise, mathematical laws. Thus, this streamlined event should be a great show, and if not, it must get called out.

Big cities

The grandiose event will come when our cities become filled with advanced technology. Robot guards, artificially intelligent cars roaming around, and pattern recognition feedback from city surfaces. We all want this to come, and get there smoothly, but what are the problems that the world confronts in relation to this? Surely there are problems, and they are all being worked out right now. Flying cars are already here, as Larry Page, one of the guys who created Google with colleague Sergey Brin, is investing in this area of research, and it looks promising, as his company Opener has started accumulating the flight tests and engineering the components to make this a reality.

Much of things like this take more than sci fi books to talk about it a lot. It needs backing. It is people like inventor/engineer Elon Musk, who plans to take 1 million people to Mars by 2050, with real plans to colonize it. More shocking is, he is the only guy in town with ideas for things like underground tunnels as roads! He created the amazing feat with his company The Boring Company and gave his first example called the Loop in 2018. The technology is in place for many innovations to beam us to our 'technological heaven,'

but society is still society, and it is also important we remain realistic. There is also potential for disaster, pollution, crime, and who knows what. Hacking our robots, stealing A.I radios from cars (yeah, I said it), carbon technology pollution, degradation from lack of high tech maintenance, and the list goes on. Designers, our representatives, and the people all need to be aware of the risks, because, I mean, come on, isn't that sorta illegal?

I want to end off the chapter by saying that modern technological problems is a real situation we are dealing with here. It created Communism during Marx and Engels because of the changes that occurred during the industrial revolution. I do not want to make it nebulous, nor make it so concrete that people must 'stalk the constituents,' but it is a must to talk about, or we are all doomed to feel the negative feedback from all this. What I am referring to here is fakeness, to begin with.

In talking about "fakeness," I am not referring to someone just being a fake person, or not being "real" enough. I am referring to intelligent people's appropriations toward certain things, such as when an A.I practitioner, such as the people behind recent computer programs, is appropriated toward little understanding of what he 'is getting involved in.'

It is a negative thing to believe that his clients should have an opinion always about things such as application interfaces, or a clients liking of software because of an introductory college computer course that his client took. This is my opinion. This gives heed to professors of computer science who still teach in a way that pays little attention to the real social world of human humiliation, anxiety, and facts about what the future will 'actually consist of.' It is more likely that slight innovations will occur, thus making many of these "professionals" quite "off" in what they are saying. Many people want to make overly large statements about the breakthroughs of radio, TV, and computer technology, even when the technologies are not so far apart in complexity: i.e, video recording was an innovation in audio recording, and computer networking was an innovation in telephone switching.

Video games are well played in society as we all know, and thus, the computer world should be able to see how things are really going to be, right? The future is now, right? Video games are appreciated by all in a "certain way," and it becomes a vice when friends, programmers, or professors speak about Second Life, Minecraft, or Fortnite like they are objects in life that should be respected in "other" ways. It is because they are aware/unaware of

the truth of the game, or are characteristically excited about it in their own "artificial" way. The traditional way it is explained is that, the objects that we perceive in front of us, or perceive in the real world, is the same for all of us. However, our anger, and bodily feelings, and things of this sort, as John Locke, a 17th century English philosopher, suggests, are private. Therefore, whether it be a video game champion, or a large family complaining about how they are treated by society, they are privately experiencing, to a large degree, how it is they are engaging in these things. Silent screams, indeed. The attending party may not know what the experiencer is experiencing just based on having the same perceptual reality. This is the fakeness I am referring to.

A president of a country is another case, such as with Donald Trump, the 45th president of the United States. When he believes what he should be doing as president having no experience in any office, it is rather harmful to conclude it is about our "founding fathers," "presidential conduct," or about "citizens" (as if there is a required idea of citizens that needs particular appropriations).

Extreme cliche's are a problem everywhere, to a degree that is relatively penetrating to everyone's

idea of virtue. Where, virtue is the essence of life for all of educated humanity in that it is only when something is fully understood do we have virtue. This was the Greek's intention when they were referring to virtue, culturally. When someone is knowing in their own ways, such as having taken a course on accounting, and getting involved in personal accounting, it should not be the case that the accountant give leeway to those who wish to bombard her with relating her to computer science or investing.

Large families who exist in all societies should know this better than anyone, for it is likely their feedback from eachother produces interesting, flavorful characteristics: more highly "checked and balanced" in regard to their world view's. It is when they begin to think that people should be flavorful like them, and as "complex," does it become a vice.

All areas of humanity produce these flaws that create bad schemas for them. In the area of personality psychology, it is a vice to believe that any personality should be exactly what their functions say they are. There is also the environment, social reflection, hobby and athletic interests, classically appropriate religious orientations, and countless more things that move people in various ways. We just need not

be dumb to not realize what is going on here. We do not need to be saved from misunderstanding. We need to see clearly what it is that we are looking at when we get angry at a professor, or the government, etc.

A Culture of Corruption

Technoliteracy

We are in a time where individualized data acquisition is commonplace via smart phones, smart cards, smart TV's, WiFi connected Internet-of-Things devices, and will only become more widespread. As culture becomes wholly technoliterate, ideals and fashion will change with it also. A culture of corrupt people who corrupt is what we hope to negate naturally. For, the corrrupt, or "corrupted," can make negative changes. However, as history has proven, and so we do not repeat it, we should at least be aware. In this respect, we should be aware of the basic scientific foundations that lay in the wires in which we co exist.

Big Science is the field of holistic, conceptual understanding of science. S.T.E.M is its partner in crime,

which stands for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math. These go hand in hand in understanding the modern natural science and technology world.

Evolution of Science

Here I will end this publication with a rough discussion of the science of evolution and its emergent technological counterparts.

Evolution is the science of gradual changes in the DNA of organisms. DNA stands for deoxyribonucleic acid. The substance is a dynamic molecular machine that uses a four bit system in which to compute biological data using the letters AGCT, which stands for Adenine, Guanine, Cytosine, and Thymine; these are known as bases, or base pairs. These variables, or bases, form two intersecting planes called a double helix that enable these computations to work. These variables work with a transfer process using a structure called a ribosome, via a unit called RNA, or ribonucleic acid. These ribosomes enable the transfer of genetic data to build proteins via a biochemical coding process. Even one missing variable can result in a mistake, which can result in a mutation or trait mishap.

In Charles Darwin's theory of evolution, 'mutation'

is a word used to refer, holistically, to the molecularly dynamic (DNA/RNA) coefficient to his theory. In Darwinian evolution, an organism expresses competitive attributes via these mutations, and these mutations change according to the competitive level of the organism. If a fox has access to water at the river below a mountainous shore because his fitness and agility, then only this fox may survive the area, and thus the local community of foxes may exhibit traits of this order. This is natural selection, and these traits are considered selected for in relation to the environment at hand.

The modern mistake of man is to mistake animal evolution with human evolution. Our intelligence has put us on a different schema of moral significance so as to speak in different terms.

When we speak of technological evolution, we are mostly referring to the gradual development of complex processes by human invention. It is well known to historians that the main differentiation of man on the systematic tree (systematics/cladistics) of earth biology is our development of technology. We developed tools, devices, and machines to extend our intelligent reach into the unknown. The evolution of technology is a co-pilot of man.

The evolution of technology, generally speaking, moves from the mechanical to the electrical; two sides of the same coin that shows clearly the unity of technology.

Levers enabled us to overcome our struggle against the rigid forces of nature. With time, and with focus, we could move the stones of creation. F=M×A says that the force F we get depends on the mass M (gravitational weight) and the "speed" of the body A (or acceleration), which depends on time. This leads us to how to use F, force, to do work, W, using W=F×d, d being distance. Thus, on application, we can move a large object, W, with a normal but focused force and distance of lever.

Inclined planes enabled us to do the same, with longer planes enabling the work exertion over a longer run.

Wheels overcame friction, or "inertia," just in a different way. Horses can overcome the inertia of the ground with the wheels' unique geometry when using enough force. This is basic Horse Power (HP), and was the preceding idea during the invention of locomotives. This is why it was chosen.

Pulley's use the same type of principles by enabling

multiple devices to carry and sustain large loads with elongated forces; the equivalent to mechanical gears in modern machines. The difference being only the approximate utility.

Screws helped glue the foundation of the world by using inclined planes along metal cylinders.

The inventions from man using these so called platonic elements allowed for the creation of the first automobile, computer, internet system, and even particle accelerator that smash protons together at high speeds to discover new fundamental particles and forces.

The mechanical engineering world focuses on two basic elements; statics and dynamics. This is from the still to the moving parts of structures and machines.

The most complex dynamo contraption built by man is the automobile, which has one simple mechanism that makes it all work; the motor. Upon the discovery of fossil fuels for creating energy by burning, we combined this with other useful componentry. One of which, in particular, was Faraday's induction motor and idea, named after the 19th century physicist and inventor Michael Faraday. Motors work under

the simple principle of electromagnetic induction, where magnetic interaction induces electric forces that can do work. This work is cyclical under the conditions of a modern automobile engine/-dynamic, in that fossil fuels intermittently dose a chamber with gas that explodes upon intermittent electrical sparks, resulting in the engine moving the automobile's wheels forward. This is basic turbine technology that enables everything from electrical generators to jet engines. This is the world of basic mechanics.

The electrical world of science rests on doing work also, however, the focus is on the movement of electricity, or charge, i.e, current, which is simply the flow of electricity. Current is measured in Ampere's, named after 19th century physicist Andre Ampere, inventor of the telegraph. The control of this flow is stipulated by the voltage, or force pushing the current, like tidal energy moving the current in ocean waves. Voltage is measured in Volts, named after 19th century physicist and creator of the battery (voltaic cell), Allessandro Volta. Electronics was underway at this moment to do many things. This simple flow is called Direct Current, or DC, which means that the voltage comes directly from batteries, or as simple a process as source to load. Batteries supply electricity via a cell of polarized

metals in a solution that stores charge, and enables a simple loop of current to be conducted when the battery moves from an open circuit to a closed circuit at its terminals. This DC phenomenon was popularized by 20th century inventor Thomas Edison, the inventor of the incandescent light bulb, and this attribution because all he needed to conduct his simple experiments was a simple battery.

The relationship between these three constants is known as Ohm's law, devised by 19th century researcher and school teacher George Ohm, when experimenting with the new invention called a battery, or voltaic/electrochemical cell, invented by Allessandro Volta in the late 1700's. Ohm's law states that voltage equals current multiplied by the resistance. Resistance is the electrical friction, or inertia, caused by resistant material, such as plastic, so as to not overheat the circuit. These three components work together in calculating the voltage V by using resistance R to dictate the final amount of electrons I.

The other type of current is called Alternating Current, or AC, and is based on oscillatory current so as to supply current to homes via giant electrical generators. This idea of an alternating type of current was popularized by inventor Nikola Tesla in

the 1800's. This dynamic form of electrical current moves back and forth in a live animation to supply electricity everywhere. AC requires large loads of electrical energy, so thus it requires electrical transforming devices to leak appropriate amounts of electricity to different localities. In the early days of electricity, this was called the War of Currents, or AC vs DC. Today, these are household names which show the simple importance of such technologies. This is the electricity of things and provides a foundation for our modern, interconnected world.

Computers evolved out of 'loom devices' for manufacturing textiles, the industry of creating complex patterns from fabrics. It used punch cards and sequencing processes similar to that of a modern computer. Computers are highly responsive, complicated machines that are made to work hard for elaborate purposes. Simpler systems such as resistor and capacitor networks form filters that create logic from changes in high and low values. Since a capacitors function is to store charge, in combination with resistors they create emergent values; high pass and low pass filters; a basic two bit system; all this resultant from the time it takes for the capacitor to charge in relation to the parallel resistor (time constant). This is the foundation for the tuning of a radio, for it is these simple RC networks that can

enable simple decisions to be defined. This defined the digital revolution.

Early digital manipulations paved the way for more complex componentry, with the most notable being the integrated circuit, invented by 20th century engineer Jack Kilby. Before this, transistor alternatives were large components called vacuum tubes, and often times they would blow out. Digital logic became the law of the land using AND, OR, and NOT gates to transfer data, and to enable higher abstractions that rest on complicated analog electronic foundations. The first computers were room sized machines. One of which, the notable ENIAC, or Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer, built by the U.S government to study ballistics and nuclear weapons.

All computers are input and output machines that have local and tape memory for data transfer on busses, or "information highways," and an ALU, or Arithmetic Logic Unit, to compute data. Essentially, the computer is academically known as a Universal Turing Machine, in that, no matter the varying capacity or complexity of the machine, these devices work in similar ways. The manipulation of bits in a Turing machine operate on a simple principle. That is, from lower level mechanical logic to higher level

software logic that can be stored as one's and zero's in memory on disc (storage), or locally (Random Access Memory, or RAM) in real time.

Networking began upon the introduction of the World Wide Web, originally created by the U.S government called ARPANET as a way in which to network between academic institutions. This was further established by computer scientist Tim Berners Lee at CERN (European Center for Nuclear Research) in 1989 with HTTP, or hypertext transfer protocol that allows for links to be sent over the internet. The earliest form of a sort of internet was the process of a switch connecting two phone parties together, appropriating a certain amount of bandwidth, or capacity. This was advanced during the time, until 'packet switching' was developed, which uses similar processes to send pieces of information over a network using different locations to appropriate the needed power and capacity. This is what computer science is all about.

Technology Wrap Up

The realm of technology has created a whole array of corrupt interjections in the form of hacking, spying, illegal cyber criminal conduct, etcetera. This is the next frontier of human security and criminality, and

we will want to be secure, as our privacy and subtle lives depends on it. The phases of technological innovation will require us to face new challenges, and new corruption.

I only hope for the utmost logical of reasoning by modern society, as we have seen the potential for disaster during the arms race in modern times. Nuclear proliferation is a status quo achievement still for many countries, and sanctions are an evolving field in the nuclear arena.

In contemplating the past, present, and future of corruption, I hope we have learned at least a modicum about what makes us tick, because, as I feel, even all the time in the world would still leave us behind in knowing ourselves completely in an ever changing universe.

Thanks for taking the time.

Please feel free to email me at jgtovesonline@gmail.com with any questions, comments, or concerns about the book.

-Jeff

Appendix I

Middle East Basics

I include this part as a way in which to better understand the Middle East and industry in relation to the history of corruption and man, as it is not so obvious the situation in the Middle East. As we will see, the conflicts are many, albeit, it is all contained in creating a conclusion to conflict, with one of the main parts of this being economic equality, thus oil being a counterpart to a striving for Middle East affluence.

There has been a long overdo decision to create a Palestinian state, one of the countries that fought in WW1 with the Ottoman Empire. It was called upon in the NY Times by Mahmoud Abbas of the Palestinian National Authority in 2011. The article called for recognition of a Palestinian state by the U.N based on pre 1967 borders, regardless of

negotiations with Israel. Pre 1967 borders meant a simple organization and included Palestine, Sunai, Syria, and Saudi Arabia (the central node to Middle East prosperity because of their oil reserves).

Palestine in particular, post WW1, experienced a mandate established by the League of Nations that included West Bank, Gaza Strip, Jordan, and Israel, home of the Jewish people. This was after the fall of the Ottoman Empire. This mandate enabled open Jewish immigration, free speech, and freedom for religious assembly.

Peace negotiations have been the primary motivation in this area for a long time, and during president Obama's speech on the Arab Spring, he attempted to jump start peace between Israelis and Palestinians. Here, Israel would have to go by pre 1967 borders, as Israel was within the borders of Palestine.

Arabs lacked what Jews have now in current system in considering what they had during Turkish rule (Ottoman Empire). Thus, they spoke up and asked for a stop to Jewish immigration, them being so close. The Palestinians always lacked identity, and so their goal was to create a more identifiable culture.

Jerusalem was their first place to attack. They

attacked Jewish communities heavily in the 1920's. During the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, it was announced by the Arabs, "we will push the Zionists into the sea, or they will send us back into the desert."

The idea of Jihad developed, which meant "force." The idea was to create a force against the Jews. This resulted in mobbing and looting, and other serious acts of violence. This was the opening shot to war, and is traditionally referred to as the Nebi Musa riots. Ample violence toward Jews was the situation here in the decades that followed these riots. A British investigation was soon launched in 1937, and a two party mandate was pushed, with the Jews accepting a 20% to 80% deal between the Jews and the Arabs; the Jews getting 20%, and Arabs getting 80%. The Arabs rejected the mandate.

Resistance to Jews into the Holy Land led to the death of many European Jews. Post WW2, a two state solution was tried. However, this again was rejected by Arabs, and Jews were again attacked in 1948 with ideas of exterminating the Jews. The Jews fought back, and this resulted in 650,000 Arabs becoming refugees. Aref Dajani, an early 21st century Arab Palestinian politician, expressed, "when Jews come around, they suck the blood of everybody," a notable expression from the Arab

world toward the Jewish people. King Abdullah of Jordan occupied the West Bank in Palestine. Both Egypt and the West Bank denied homeless Palestinians any civil rights.

At Camp David in 2000, Israeli prime minister Ehud Barak agreed to the borders set forth by Clinton. During the meeting between leaders at Camp David, Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, walked out. This launched a war and led to 3 years of suicide bombings and terrorist attacks.

In 2008, Israeli prime minister Ehud Olmert presented president Abbas of Pelestine plans for a future Palestinian state. Barack Obama and Abbas ignored all of this. This was the last time Israeli and Palestinian leaders met. This all led to the currently notable ISIS group, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria. The group arose when in 1979, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan to defend a puppet dictator against rebels. The Mujahedeen, "those engaged in holy struggle," young rebels from across the Middle East, pushed against the Soviets and the dictatorship in Afghanistan. These rebels were extreme and plotted terror attacks. One of these men was Osama Bin Laden who formed the notable al Qaeda. Another was a man from Jordan,

Al Zarqawi, who is known to have formed ISIS. These two men did not get along. In all this, the Soviets were pushed back and eventually left the area, which left Bin Laden and Zarqawi to grow and plan their next moves. The engendering of these groups led to the September 11, 2001 terror attacks in NY City. The U.S pushed back and invaded Afghanistan in 2003, with Bin Laden fleeing to Pakistan.

In Saudi Arabia, the Iraq army is expanded by Saddam Hussein, a secular, Sunni oriented dictator. Sunni Iraqi soldiers who were angry and unemployed joined this Iraq army. Again, Zarqawi's growing Jihadist group became involved once again, and sparked a Sunni Shia civil war in 2004. Zarqawi was eventually killed here.

The Arab Spring developed from these conflicts, and spread across the Middle East. In Syria, dictator Bashar al Assad began attacking protesters, who fired back, leading to another civil war. Assad became fearful of having done this to his citizens, and thus released Jihadists to scare rebels in hope to push them off from rebelling. Around this time of the Arab Spring, al Qaeda was strong in Iraq from Zarqawi, which was now known as Islamic State of Iraq, led by scholar Abu Bakr. He sent people

to Syria to begin a new al Qaeda branch to fight alongside the rebels, with one of the more popular al Qaeda groups being Al Nusra. This was one reason reason why ISIS grew strong in Syria because Assad was tolerant of ISIS, since this helped divide his enemies. In 2014, ISIS controlled 1/3rd of Iraq, and many continued to join. The members believe they will bring about the apocalypse. In this group, there exist many lone wolves and terror plotters, and are on the radar of many government law enforcement agencies.

Meanwhile, Saudi Arabian prince Mohammed Bin Salman controls the largest oil and gas reserve in the Middle East, where muçh infrastructure is built from these profits. Saudi Arabia is attached to this crude oil in a big way, however, profits have collapsed and Saudis have been trying to get away from this reliance. Nonetheless, prince Mohammed controls a lot of the country, as well as the oil industry in general. This gives heed to much of the case for the modern Middle East and western situation at large, for much of these conflicts and happenings stems from a small part of the Middle East near Palestine, and are connected to many other geopolitical events and foreign affairs. The race toward industry is a common theme, and so also is it common for the Middle East to be a part, as

they are a part of the modern world, as they were a part of WW1, and fight for equality, power, and independence as any other state.

Appendix II

Global Superpowers

It is often large superpowers that create change in the world. If we know where something is coming from, we are better equipped to get to answers more quickly.

The power has shifted toward China in the last 40 years. In the 1970's, China shifted from Communism to Capitalism in its economic zones. This boomed in the 1980's. Currently, China is the second largest economy in the world, with 1/3rd of all production occurring there.

These days, countries are thinking more creatively about manufacturing, and often now are choosing to manufacture themselves. During the Covid 19 epidemic, which started in Wuhan, China, it has been a very real scenario for countries trying to

maintain production. Countries who had no emergency planning had no product after the pandemic hit. Thus, the outcome was also a shortage of medicine and medical equipment. Considering all of this, even Japan, another economically powerful country, changed their production plan and chose to manufacture themselves, and get help from other countries. Many countries are also taking this path.

The question is, who is next to become a global superpower, and where could the next conflicts come from? Some might mention Vietnam, where there exists a growing industry, exemplified by their popular Nike factory. And are taking on more and more economic activity everyday. Mexico is also on the radar for growth, as manufacturing redirects are widely moving toward Mexico. 2/3rds of large companies plan to move a lot of their manufacturing to Mexico by 2022 or so, and it is widely known that there exists the potential for Mexico to be a competitor to the U.S in the next 100 years. Lastly, India for many is a good choice to consider when thinking of who could be the next big power in the world, since their technology sector is growing rapidly, being the manufacturer of over 150 million mobile phones per year.

These are the most notable countries to pay atten-

tion to, however, there is always the potential for anyone to come about and change the game, and there of course exists the potential for domestic manufacturing to be the situation in the coming years.

People

Abbas ——- Mahmoud Abbas is president of the state of Palestine and is a central figure in regard to politics of the Palestinian state.

Abraham 1996-1821 —- Abraham is the patriarch of the western religions: Judaism, Christianity, Islam, and other similar religions. He is originally known to have spoken to god, which can be found in Genesis in the Bible. His stories have inspired many emergent belief systems and traditions. One well known legacy of Abraham's is his mission to become the 'Father of a People' who would one day rule Israel.

Abraham Maslow 1908-1970 —- Abraham Maslow, or better known as Maslow, was an American psychologist famous for his symbolic and personal theories on human psychology. He believed in the idea of self actualization and human motivations, and his theories have been widely cited

throughout academia.

Adolf Hitler 1889-1945 —- Adolf Hitler was a German politician and leader of the Nazi Party post WWI, and became the Chancellor of Germany in 1933. He rose to power during this time as the leader of the Nazi party. When he became Chancellor of Germany, he engendered a despotic government system, and focused on rectifying the problems of The Great Depression; a period of turmoil for many countries considering the stock market crash of 1929 in the United States. Adolf Hitler is also known for his publication of his book Mein Kampf, a political manifesto and autobiography written in 1925.

Aesop 620-564 —- Aesop was an early Greek slave who was also a poet and story teller. Aesop is famous for his fables, also known as Aesop's Fables, one of which being the classic story of the Hare and the Turtle, which eventuates in the exploration of the nature of time.

Alan Turing 1912-1954 —- Alan Turing was an English mathematician and computer scientist known for his Turing Test, an A.I test of perceived intelligence, and for explaining the idea of a Universal Turing Machine; general computer systems with

similar functioning.

Albert Camus 1913-1960 ——- Camus was a French philosopher, author, and journalist. He was awarded the Nobel prize in literature in 1957 for his works. He was author of the famous works. The Stranger, The Plague, The Myth of Sisyphus, The Fall, and The Rebel.

Albert Einstein 1879-1855 —- Albert Einstein was a famous German born theoretical physicist who developed the Special Theory of Relativity and the General Theory of Relativity. His explanations of time and space is responsible for much of the modern world of science and technology. His main breakthrough involved time being relative considering massive objects; in that, time curves in relation to mass. This is explained in his equation: energy equals mass multiplied by velocity squared. He was also involved in the Manhattan Project via a dialogue with the 32nd United States president, Franklin Roosevelt. The Manhattan project was a WWII bomb research project where the atom bomb was created.

Aldous Huxley 1894-1963 —- Aldous Huxley was a writer and philosopher, writing over 50 books during the course of his life. He was a humanist and

spent the latter part of his life in Los Angeles. He is known for his ideas on mysticism and universalism, as well as for his most dystopic work, A Brave New World in 1932, which explains a future world of mass manipulation and genetic modification.

Alexander the Great 356-323 B.C.E —- Alexander was a king of Macedon who single handedly built an empire throughout the Mediterranean, reaching into India, until his death in 323 B.C.E. He was taught by Aristotle, the student of Plato, so thus this was during a time of great debate in the world about the polity. He bore over twenty cities that used his name, one of which the city of Alexandria in Egypt. He was also responsible for the spread of Greek culture and philosophy engendering "Greco" diffusion through the world.

Al Zarqawi 1966-2008 ——- Zarqawi became known as a leader of a terrorist training camp before becoming responsible for many terrorist activities that led to a Sunni-Shia civil war.

Aref Dajani 1856-1930 ——- Dajani was an Arab Palestinian politician who served as mayor of Jerusalem in 1917 to 1918. He was an activist that is often cited in relation to Palestinian authority.

Aristotle 384-322 —- Aristotle was the Greek student of Plato in Plato's Academy in Athens as a young teenager of age seventeen, and was known for his Aristotelian ethics throughout history. He was also the private tutor of Alexander the Great before Alexander became the King of Macedon after Plato's death. His theories on vice and virtue made him well known academically, also so was he also known for single handedly creating science with his deductive logic. A deductive proof would explain that if the premises are true, then the conclusion should be valid. This is in contrast with inductive reasoning, which pays only some attention to the premises for its conclusion.

Arthur Schopenhauer 1788-1860 —- Arthur Schopenhauer was a German philosopher notable for his works on metaphysics and having the appeal of Eastern philosophers. His ideas are known as anti Hegelian, and was averse to Kantian and Hegelian philosophies in general, and this in relation to his philosophies on the will and his idea of the phenomenal world as illusory.

Bashar al Assad ——- Assad was the 19th president of Syria and commander in chief of Syrian armed forces. His father Hafez was president before him from 1917 to 2000.

Charles Darwin 1809-1882 —- Charles Darwin, an English naturalist, is known for his contributions to the theory of evolution in his On the Origin of Species written in 1859. He developed the modern field of evolution, and with his contribution, enabled the modern world of biology to flourish. His theories involved environmental species' conflicts where nature selects for attributes in a competitive environment.

Confucius 551-479 —- Confucius was a Chinese philosopher who's teaching make up the body of knowledge called Confucianism, where his followers are called Confucianists. His teachings rely on the ideas of ancestor veneration and human respect, and his teachings are still used widely today in Asian cultures.

David Hume 1711-1776 —- David Hume was a notable Scottish enlightenment philosopher, known for his views on causation being based on past belief and the problem of induction, in which he stated that induction was conjectural and is only a quick fix to academic problems. He was also an atheist and rationalist, and was a critic of theological arguments about god's existence.

Da Vinci 1452-1519 ——- Leonardo Da Vinci was a famous polymath during the renaissance, and is most known for his numerous inventions and artworks. Artistically, he is known for his painting of the Mona Lisa, which has been permanently housed at the Louvre since 1797.

Donald Trump ——- Trump is a prominent business leader, real estate developer, and politician. He served as the 45th president of the United States. He is most known for his Trump empire that consists of hotels, casinos, golf courses, resorts, and residential properties.

Duke Borgia of Valentinois 1474-1497 —- Borgia was the son of Alexander Pope VI and was a member of House of Borgia. He was studied by Machiavelli which culminated into what is now "Modern Politics."

Edmond Husserl 1859-1938 ——- Husserl was a German philosopher and mathematician who founded the school of phenomenology.

Edwin Hubble 1889-1953 —- Edwin hubble was an American astronomer known for his contributions to extragalactic astronomy with his Hubble's Law, which enabled astronomical observations using the

doppler effect and redshift. Hubble's Law sets precedence for the expansion of the universe, and is also used for supporting the big bang theory.

Ehud Barak ——- Barak served as the 10th prime minister of Israel from 1999 to 2001. He is a notable figure in recent dealings concerning Israel and Palestine relations.

Ehud Olmert ——- Olmert is an Israeli politician who served as the 12th Prime Minister of Israel from 2006 to 2009.

Friedrich Nietzsche 1844-1900 —- Friedrich Nietzsche was a German philosopher who made philosophical claims about the Church. He believed that the Church system works similar to a slave and master relationship, where 'slaves,' or Christians, develop feedback that eventually 'demonizes' the master. He is also famous for his ideas on Ubermensch, or an eventual super race that may develop, as well as eternal recurrence, which is the idea of brute forcing a person's morality by making him feel he might live his sinful life again.

Fyodor Dostoevsky 1821-1881 ——- Dostoevsky was a Russian novelist, short story writer, essayist, and philosopher. He was known for his famous

work Crime and Punishment and his philosophical work Notes from the Underground.

Georg Hegel 1770-1831 —- Georg Hegel was a German philosopher, important in the realm of German idealism, a reactionary philosophy to Immanuel Kant's Critique of Pure Reason published in 1781. This body of knowledge is identified by its political enlightenment ideals.

George Bush Jr —- Bush Jr is a politician and oil businessman. He was the 43rd president of the United States and was a main figure in the War on Terror post September 11, 2001 attacks in America.

George Bush Sr 1924-2018 —- Bush Sr was a politician and oil businessman who served as 41st president of the United States. He is the father of George Bush Jr.

Gordon Moore —- Gordon Moore is founder of Intel Corporation and famous for his Moore's Law, which states that the complexity of technology doubles every two years. In this, many other scientist have made predictions based on this law, such as inventor Ray Kurzweil's singularity idea of reaching an eventual peak in complexity in 2045, where the human race will merge with machines.

Hans Rosling 1948-2017 —- Hans Rosling was a Swedish physician and statistician, who became known for his statistics lecture's using Gapminder, a statistics program, and made predictions using Gapminder to find information regarding mortality rates and population density correlations. His data enables hard scientific reasoning from raw data for what could be done about infant mortality in developing countries, and problems of population density.

Heidegger 1889-1976 ——- Martin Heidegger was a key figure in German philosophy and known for his work in phenomenology, hermeneutics, and existentialism. He wrote the famous book Being and Time.

Immanuel Kant 1724-1804 —- Immanuel Kant was a central philosopher during the Enlightenment era and made great contributions to Western philosophy in the area of epistemology, ethics, metaphysics, and aesthetics. He wrote the famous Critique of Pure Reason and is known for his Categorical Imperative, where in deontological ethics, good morals means acting for the achievement of one's duty.

Isaac Newton 1643-1727 —- Isaac Newton was an English physicist known for his contribution to the basic laws of physics, which are known as Newtons Laws. These laws include the logical reasoning behind basic force interactions, such as that for every action there is an equal but opposite reaction, or that objects move in strait lines but change upon interaction with external forces. He also developed the mathematics called Calculus with Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, another academic during the same era.

Jack Kilby 1923-2005 —- Jack Kilby was an American electrical engineer known for his development of the Integrated Circuit, and is also noted as being the co inventor of the handheld calculator. His integrated circuit technology unified electronics so as to enable a higher level abstraction of complexity using many transistors.

Jacques Derrida 1930-2004 —- Jacques Derrida was an Algerian born French philosopher famous for his philosophy on Semiotics, which uses allegory, metaphor and analogy to deconstruct linguistic phenomena. In his philosophy, he proposed that theoretical philosophy can be analyzed by the inversion of word meanings to ascertain the intention of the underlying text.

Jean Paul Sartre 1905-1980 ——- Sartre was a French philosopher, playwright, novelist, and critic. He was a key figure in existentialism and phenomenology and was a contributor to modern French philosophy and Marxism.

Jesus Christ 4 B.C.E-A.D 30 —- Jesus Christ is a famous Jewish religious figure in the world of Christianity, and known for his attempt to reform the Jewish people during Roman rule, and eventually through his trials he was crucified for his conduct by the Roman prefect Pontius Pilate. His crucifixion inspired followers, and this eventually lead to the creation of the New Testament in the Christian Bible; a book about his life. This is as opposed to the Old Testament, which is about the Jewish people and Abraham, the patriarch of all Abrahamic religions.

John Nash 1928-2015 —- John Nash was an American mathematician known for his contributions to Game Theory. His contributions entail Nash Equilibrium, which is a state of equality between two parties, and when not reaching equality, this turns into an emotional conflict. He was also a schizophrenic and was known on the Princeton campus for this disease. He was made famous in the 1998 movie A Beautiful Mind starring actor Russel Crowe, displaying him as a neat, calculated academic

who climbed the ladder high into government territory.

Joseph Stalin 1979-1953 —- Joseph Stalin was the successor to Vladimir Lenin (former head of Russian government from 1917-1922) and was leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1922 to 1953. He was responsible for the innovation of communism in the modern world, and worked with other countries to compete economically under this industrial economic order.

Karl Marx 1818-1883 —- Karl Marx was a German philosopher and economist who created sociological theories in relation to the upper and lower class citizens of society. He believed that if the lower class didn't own the factors of production, uprisings would occur, with this resulting in the inherent changes seen in civilization. His theories made an impact on many industrial nations, and was the direct source of knowledge in relation to modern communism.

King Abdullah —- Abdullah is king of Jordan. He is member of Hashemite dynasty and is a main figure in the modern politics of the middle east. He is considered the 41st generation direct descendant of Muhammad.

King Arthur of Camelot ——- King Arthur was a legendary figure in English folklore who lived in a land called Camelot. He became king of Camelot and was known for his court that Merlin was a part of, or King Arthur's court. Arthur is most famous for his story of Excalibur, where he pulled the sword from stone and claimed sovereignty for Brittain.

L Ron Hubbard 1911-1986 —- L Ron Hubbard was the American founder of Scientology and writer of many books in the 20th century. He is well known for his following of Scientologists, who make use of modern psychiatry and technology to cure the ails of life; notably on ships with an ethic that pays homage to these laws.

Machiavelli 1469-1527 —- Niccolo Machiavelli was an Italian diplomat and is often referred to as the father of modern politics. His famous work The Prince operates as a manual for early political statecraft and rule, which he wrote in exile during the Renaissance period in 1513. During this time, the Medici family of Florence and Tuscany, Italy was made famous for their banking activities in regard to the development of the Italian renaissance. Machiavelli was a political player and made great strides in relation to the Medici's during this period.

Mahatma Gandhi 1869-1848 —- Mahatma Gandhi was an Indian activist and spiritual leader who is known for his involvement in the Indian revolution against british rule in the 1940's during the Indian independence movement.

Mao Zedong 1893-1976 —- Mao Zedong was former Communist leader of the People's Republic of China, who used communist principles to change Chinese society in the 1950's and 1960's.

Mark Twain 1835-1910 —- Mark Twain was a famous American novelist, popular for his books The Adventure's of Tom Sawyer and Adventure's of Huckleberry Finn in the 19th century. He is also known for display of advanced curiousity in some of his works.

Martin Buber 1878-1965 ——- Buber was an Austrian Jewish known for his form of existentialism that centered around the I-thou and I-it relationships.

Martin Luther King Jr. 1929-1968 —- Martin Luther King Jr was a notable civil rights activist and minister of the 1950's. He is famous for organizing the 1963 March on Washington, wherein he delivered his famous I Have a Dream Speech. King

was assassinated during his organizing of a national occupation of Washington, D.C in 1968 called the Poor People's Campaign.

Mary Wollstonecraft 1759-1797 —- Mary Wollstonecraft was an English writer and philosopher and became famous for her role in women's rights activism, after detailed study on habits and female conformity to men in A Vindication of the Rights of Woman written in 1792. Her study explained the habitual nature of the female life in relation to their duties, as in, their subordination was related to cooking, cleaning, and other similar things.

Merlin ——- Merlin is a mythical figure featured in Arthurian folklore. He was a teacher to King Arthur and a magical figure throughout the centuries.

Mohammed Bin Salman —- Salman is crown prince, prime minister, and minister of defense of Saudi Arabia. He rules what is called an 'authoritarian regime' as the de facto ruler.

Michelangelo 1475-1564 ——- Michelangelo was an Italian sculptor, painter, and architect, during the Renaissance. He is best known for his David sculpture that was sculpted from a block of marble, and for his painting of the Sistine Chapel ceiling at

the Vatican in Rome.

Michael Faraday 1791-1867 —- Michael Faraday was an English scientist known for his contribution to electromagnetism. He established the basis of electromagnetic fields based on the interactions of conductors and magnets, and forms the basis for electromagnetic induction used in modern motors.

Muhammad 570-632 —- Muhammad was the founder of Islam and prophet of the Islamic faith based on the religious book the Quran. After his death, his family continued his legacy which emerged into the Islamic world, consisting of denominations Shia and Sunni and a modern bureaucracy.

Osama Bin Laden 1957-2011 ——- Bin Laden was known as the leader Al Qaeda, a terrorist organization, which, under Bin Laden's leadership, was responsible for the September 11 attacks.

Plato 423-347 —- Plato was a famous ancient Greek philosopher, known for his Dialogues and The Republic, a text book on the ideas behind basic politics and ethics. He founded the Academy in Athens in 387 B.C.E, and Platonist school of thought, which are philosophies derived from Plato's abstrac-

tions of objects. He worked with Socrates and was the teacher of Aristotle when Aristotle entered his school as a teenager. He's famous for his theory on forms, a philosophy about the inherent perfection of objects, and the allegory of the cave, which in detail describes the notion of a person with and without philosophy by using a dark cave of shadows, indicating no philosophical awareness of the natural world, versus the outside of a philosopher.

Raphael 1483-1520 ——- Raphael was a prominent Italian painter during the renaissance. He is artistically considered for his clarity of form, composition, and neoplatonic ideals. His best known works are The School of Athens and Transfiguration, created in 16th century Italy.

Ray Kurzweil —- Ray Kurzweil is the American inventor of the first text to speech synthesis devices, optical character recognition, and sample based musical instruments. He became famous with his research on Moore's Law, which states that transistors on IC's (integrated circuits) double every two years. His research is based on an exponential, and he uses this information to justify his stance on an emergent complexity called the Singularity that he predicts is going to happen in the 2040's. This hypothesis states that we should merge with machines by around this

time.

Rhonda Byrne —- Rhonda Byrne is an Australian entrepreneur and new age spiritualist. Her book and movie The Secret made her known in the spiritual, new age field as a great contributor to the idea of the Law of Attraction. This idea, or law, states that thinking positive thoughts bring positive outcomes, and visa versa.

Rollo May 1909-1999 —- May was a well known existential psychologist. He is often associated with humanistic psychology and philosophy alongside people like Viktor Frankl. He wrote the famous book Love and Will.

Saddam Hussein 1937-2006 ——- Hussein was head of Iraq since the 1980's. His rule was known as a dictatorship and he was a prominent figure in many oil banking conflicts in Iraq over the years.

Sigmund Freud 1856-1939 —- Sigmund Freud was a famous neuroscientist who became popular for his theories on psychoanalysis. His theories often involved childhood memories and underlying sexual desires. Modern psychiatry uses his ideas heavily, for he created the method of psychopathic dialogue between patient and psychoanalyst.

Socrates 469-399 —- Socrates was a famous Greek philosopher during the height of the Greek city of Athens. His main ideas were on the examination of one's life and asking questions in a process called Socratic Dialogue. Socrates was the main figure in the writings of Plato, and resulted in the Dialogues, a set of books explaining Socrates's ideas on the world of philosophy.

St Anselm 1033-1109 —- St Anselm was an Italian philosopher and theologian famous for his ontological argument, which is explained through a proof for god's existence. The premises state that 1) there exists a greatest being that ever existed, and 2) the existence of something in the mind is inferior to that which exists in reality, thus 3) as god being the greatest conceivable being, he exists in both realms.

St Augustine 354-430 —- St Augustine was a Roman-African philosopher theologian who was made famous for his partaking in the teleological argument. This argument expresses that the orderliness of the world gives heed to their being a god that created it. St Augustine also wrote a famous book called Confessions about his wicked youth in 397.

Thomas Aquinas 1225-1274 —- Thomas Aquinas was an early Italian philosopher priest who is known for his creation of the cosmological argument, which states that because everything has a cause, there must be something that caused the universe, and so that something must be god. He is also known for his involvement in Church scholasticism, which was a body of knowledge paid attention to by medieval universities between 1100 and 1700, specifically as it relates to pluralism, the idea of harmonious coexistence with eachother. Scholasticism was used to defend religion in a rational way, but nonetheless grew into the modern university system we see today.

Thomas Edison 1847-1931 —- Thomas Edison was an inventor famous for his invention and marketing of his electric light devices, specifically the incandescent lightbulb. He is also known for his invention of sound recording via the Phonograph in 1877, and his popularizing of Direct Current electrical energy flow, since his experiments often involved only a direct connection to an electrochemical cell, or battery.

Thomas Hobbes 1588-1679 —- Thomas Hobbes was an English philosopher who made big contributions to political philosophy. He is best known for

his 1651 book Leviathan, which taught the foundations of social contract theory; the theory that states that contracts are required to live peacefully with other people in society.

Vladimir Lenin 1870-1924 —- Vladimir Lenin was the former head of the government of Russia from 1917 to 1922, and was also a contributor to the development of the Soviet Union. He developed a variant of Marxism called Leninism based on communist principles. He is popularly known as the predecessor to Joseph Stalin as the head figure of the Soviet Union.

Yasser Arafat 1929-2004 ——- He was Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization from 1969 to 2004 and President of the Palestinian National Authority from 1994 to 2004.

Academic Glossary

Academic Glossary

absurd —- The conflict between seeking meaning in life and the inability to find meaning with certainty.

adaptive system —- A system that develops into maturity via adaptive mechanisms.

ad infinitum —- A term used to express that something continues.

architrave —- The supported structure held up by columns.

artificial intelligence —- An electronic form of intelligence.

art of war —- A technical war manual to help with

the techniques of war, written by Sun Tzu in the 6th century B.C.E in China.

being —- The material or immaterial existence of something. It is a concept that has both objective and subjective features of existence.

big bang cosmology —- The scientific field that relies on the science of the big bang, which states the universe was created from a single point and expanded in all directions creating all of the forces we know of today.

big science —- The not too detailed, but comprehensive field of explaining the most important scientific concepts to a mass audience.

bureaucracy —- The organizational aspects of a government or political body.

caliphate —- A complex Islamic organization ruled semi theologically, but enables a complex bureaucracy to exist under the prophet Muhammad's teachings in the Quran, and via Allah; god himself.

capital —- The design at the top of a column.

categorical imperative —- An idea by Immanuel

Kant that focused on morals dependent on one's duty.

cause & effect —- An ancient idea, and modern idea, that indicates that causes have effects. It is a widely used philosophical idea, and the industry of science uses this idea as its sole device in which to undertake empirical scientific investigation.

chi —- An energy usually defined as a life force, or energy that created all there is in interaction with the yin and yang forces of the cosmos.

chinese room —- A thought experiment devised by modern philosopher John Searle that enables people to grasp the logic behind artificial intelligence. This thought experiment involves taking in Chinese characters and outputting Chinese sentences. In so doing, when whatever processes that may exist in the room are replaced with a person, the situation becomes no different. This explains that strong A.I, or near human intelligence, will never be developed, only light forms of machine intelligence because there is no 'thinking' involved in the process of computation.

christianity —- The religion that rests on the teachings of 1st century figure Jesus Christ, a reformer

of Jewish doctrine, who was crucified by Roman prefect Pontius Pilate for his criminal-like undertakings. The Christian body of knowledge teaches about giving, righteousness, and a common respect for god.

coherence —- A term used to express a unified state.

cold war —- The period of tension between the Soviet Union and United States from 1947 into the 1990's after the fall of the Soviet Union: when the Communist Party of the Soviet Union lost control, leading to the breakdown of the USSR. This conflict included a nuclear arms race, media warfare, and a number of proxy wars, as well as espionage.

column —- A roof support in the Doric order in ancient Greek architecture. It traditionally had a capital; a design at the top of the column.

communism —- A system of government based on the theories of 19th century economist and philosopher Karl Marx, which states that, to prevent conflict, the working class must own the factors of production.

competition —- The idea in evolutionary theory that says that animals in an environment compete

for resources, but this term also entails general competition in any situation.

computer —- A device for computing data, specifically related to doing arithmetical work, or computation. The computer was developed out of the textile industry, and eventually arose out of the hypothetical research of 19th century polymath Charles Babbage with his Analytical Engine. Large room sized computers were eventually developed by governments for nuclear research, and later miniaturized for schools and homes.

confessions —- A book written in the 4th century by theologian St Augustine about his wicked youth.

conflict —- The process of ambivalence, or the idea of having opposing sides. This occurs in both the animal world and the human world. In that, conflict is also an academic topic, but it also has its use in the ideas of evolution.

confucianism —- A branch of philosophy that studies the works of the 5th century B.C.E teacher and scholar Confucius.

cosmological argument —- An early, theological idea created by the 13th century philosopher

Thomas Aquinas, that is used in philosophy to prove god's existence by referring to the universe as requiring a final cause. In that, everything requires a cause, so this applies to the universe as well, he believed.

cosmos —- A general term for the universe.

cybernetics —- The branch of psychology and biology that deals with biological based mimicry in human built systems.

dasein —- The experience of being that is peculiar to human beings, according to Heidegger.

das man —- A socially constituted set of norms that human beings belong to.

deduction —- The process of obtaining knowledge through rigid methods.

demon —- An entity that represents evil or sin, or a malevolent being from the spirit world as expressed in the Old and New Testaments.

descent of man —- A book written in the 19th century by biologist Charles Darwin. This book differentiates the science of evolution to the human

world, and applies his theories to the human being.

dialectic —- A concept created by 19th century philosopher Georg Hagel that expresses the idea of an evolution of knowledge through academic conflict.

dianetics —- A body of knowledge proposed by 20th century writer L Ron Hubbard in his book Dianetics. This field pays attention to the introduction of variables that can, in a psychiatric perspective, motivate a person to get 'off track' in life.

digital —- A term used to describe the binary processes in electronics.

dna —- Dna stand for deoxyribonucleic acid and is the molecular basis of heredity, in that DNA codes for different traits in an organism.

ego —- Ego is the self in both eastern and western traditions. In eastern traditions, the self, or ego, might be likened to a universal characterization of man, so it thus differs from traditionally western accounts; where the ego is more likened to a self or character.

electrical —- The universal term used to describe the

flow of electrons in a conductor via induced energy (voltage).

eidetic —- Denotes mental images that have unusual vividness and detail as if visible.

enlightenment —- The period of time after the Italian Renaissance when the European world developed much of modern political and social thought.

epicurean — A term for participants of the philosophy Epicureanism in post Hellenistic Greece that centered on the idea that natural human desire's should be understood in regard to nature.

equality —- A term used to describe the equal qualities in a society.

eternal recurrence —- An idea from 19th century philosopher Nietzsche, which entails appropriating a damnation in order to obtain the truth of one's morality. This involves asking if the person has lived peacefully with the consequence being that in answering they must repeat their life in a recurrent way.

ethics —- The branch of philosophy that encompasses a body of knowledge about human morals.

evolution —- A concept made popular by 19th century biologist Charles Darwin in his On the Origin of Species written in 1859. This theory states that animals live in conflict with eachother in numerous ways. Natural selection is a main component to evolution, in that, natural selection is the process of an environment selecting for attributes of an animal in relation to his fitness and reproduction.

excalibur —- The legendary sword of Arthurian legend said to have been pulled by King Arthur from stone and represents the sovereignty of Britain.

existential phenomenology —- The field that studies subjective human experience as it reflects people's values, purposes, ideals, intentions, emotions, and relationships.

facticity —- The quality or condition of being a fact.

folk psychology —- The academic idea of societal induction of virtue, ethics, and ways of the world in a person.

freudian —- A term used to indicate the style of psychology one is speaking in. Freudian psychology, named after 20th century neuroscientist Sigmund

Freud, entails childhood memories and sexual motivations.

genetics —- The code of life which is imprinted on DNA; a molecule that exhibits computational qualities by using a four letter code system: AGTC, which stands for Adenine, Guanine, Thymine, and Cytosine, respectively.

god —- An entity that is the creator of everything.

greeks —- An early race who built a large kingdom near the Mediterrainean in the 12th century B.C.E, and lasted until the death of Alexander the Great in the 4th century B.C.E.

harmony —- The state of harmonizing with another source in agreement or accord.

hierarchy of needs —- An idea developed by the 19th century psychologist Abraham Maslow, which states that there exists several motivations in a person life. Generally speaking, from bottom to top, these are needs, personal motivations, and self actualizations.

humanism —- A sub branch of philosophy that stresses the importance of the human agency over superstition.

induction —- The idea of the inducing of a force onto or through another body. It is also used in the electromechanical world to refer to electromagnetic induction, which is the situation of magnets creating electrical forces via their interactions.

internet —- A system of computers connected together by protocols that send packets of data, or separated pieces of data, to eachother.

isis —- ISIS stands for Islamic State of Iraq and Syria and is known as a militant Sunni Islamist group that follows a Salafi Jihadist doctrine.

islam —- The religion that developed out of the prophet Muhammad's death, via his step father Abu Bakr and his cousin Ali in the 7th century.

jewish —- A group of people that grew out of the Middle East and established Judaism, which consists of the Old Testament and the story of Abraham. Their aim was to universalize their belief system, and in so doing, many Abrahamic religions were created out of this Judaic system. In the Old Testament, a famous story of Abraham's was when he was asked by god to sacrifice his son Isaac. Upon setting up the situation to do so, he was

magically interrupted by a ram, and thus he thought this as a sign of god telling him to sacrifice the ram alternatively. There is much discussion in the scholastic world in relation to this event, as well as purely philosophic discussion.

jihadists —- A struggle against the enemies of Islam.

jungian —- A term used to express the style of psychology one is speaking in. Jungian psychology, named after the 20th century psychiatrist Carl Jung, entails paying attention to the symbolism of man and personality traits.

lascaux —- The site in France known for its early cave paintings of local fauna of the upper Paleolithic era.

libido —- The psychological term used to express the idea of desire.

love —- A term used to express a joyous feeling. The idea of love has two schools of thought, one of which being the former. The other is the psychiatric idea of love, which entails a process that related parties work on together.

mechanical —- A terms used to describe the devices

built from levers, gears, pully's, planes, and screws.

metope —- A metope is a part of a Doric Frieze, and is defined as a square space between triglyphs.

mona lisa —- A notable painting by Leonardi Da Vinci created in 1503.

moore's law —- A scientific idea that expresses the emergent exponentiation of technology through the miniaturization of transistor components.

mujahedeen —- Means those engaged in Jihad, or those who fight on behalf of the faith.

nash equilibrium —- The state of a positive, equal relationship after having made game like decisions in a scenario.

nationalism —- A term used to describe the enthusiasm and pride citizens have for their countries. It is a popular political science term and is used to explain conditions during turbulent times throughout history, since often this was a relative situation.

network —- A network is a system of interconnected devices. In computing, networks use protocols to send data over a limited bandwidth; which is an

amount of power and data transmission specific to a particular network; or a computer. These computers are banks of computers called mainframes that enable multiple pieces of data to be split up and transmitted via a process called packet switching. This is similar to old telephone switching processes that connected two parties together via electrical switches, and held the line as a closed switch completing the circuit. This also goes back to the old idea of when switch operators had to do this manually.

neuroscience —- The branch of science dealing with brain processes, and is a physiological science in that it studies the biological interconnections within the brain. The human brain has two major parts called the brain stem and the cortex. The brainstem is known for its reptilian processes that exhibit emotionally driven qualities. The cortex involves higher level processing for higher level expressions; such as imagination and motivation.

new age —- A term used to describe modern spiritual orientations, and involves, often, meditation, positivity, love, and cosmic consciousness.

nihilating —- The action of consciousness, which is the origin of negation in facticity.

objective —- The type of reasoning that pays importance to empirical things as opposed to the subjective type of reasoning, which is a more loose term indicating lesser validity.

ontological argument —- The argument made famous by St Anselm, an early Italian bishop and philosopher. The argument states that 1) there is a greatest being that ever existed, and 2) things that exist in the mind are inferior to things that exist in nature, 3) so thus god must exist in both the mind and in nature.

palestine liberation organization —- Founded in 1964, its purpose is to unite Arabs and liberate Palestine.

psycho —- A common term used to express an extreme psychological state of a person or of a situation.

quanta —- A term used to describe a part of a whole, often expressive of small things, such as an atom being the quanta of a molecule, or a molecule having quanta.

rationalism —- The branch of academia that stresses

the importance of rational thinking, or thinking about empirical processes.

reptilian brain —- The part of the human brain called the brain stem that grew out of reptiles over geologic time, which is defined by its emotional functioning, and is responsible for the emotional, animal like orientations we exhibit as human beings.

rna —- The corresponding coding process to dna called ribonucleic acid, that uses a ribosome, or a body, to compute the base pairs and build proteins.

science —- The field of study that uses the scientific method, or the scientific process, to deduce data that explains the natural world using available information to create a hypothesis. The scientific method also uses variables to output requirements, or criteria, called independent and dependent variables. Dependent variables are so called because they are dependent on the independent situation, for instance, if a plant is under a light or no light, the independent variable A, the light, explains the dependent variable B, the plant's growth. Here, the changes in A result in the outcome B.

sistine chapel —- A chapel in the Apostolic Palace in the Vatican known for its frescoes, which includes

the Sistine Chapel ceiling painted by Michelangelo.

skeptics —- A term used to describe followers of skepticism, both ancient and modern. Their ideology is that inquiry and rationality are the most important, in that, the forming of flawed foundations creates potentially irrational philosophies.

social contract —- The theory proposed by 17th century philosopher Thomas Hobbes which expresses the idea that civilization works by using social contracts, even multiple contracts, otherwise the natural tendency to human beings is criminal activity.

school of athens —- A campus fresco by the renaissance artist Raphael. It was created between 1509 and 1511 and is housed at the Vatican.

spite —- A desire to hurt, annoy, or offend someone.

statecraft —- The body of knowledge that expresses the development of a state by using historically parallel data to indicate the natural evolution of a polity.

stem —- The term given for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math in modern society to express

the importance of these fields in education for a modern, technologically driven society.

stigmata —- The term used to describe an equivalent marking on a person in considering the marks on Jesus Christ during his crucifixion. Also, as a general term for disgrace.

stoics —- The body of knowledge, popularized by 5th century B.C.E pre-socratic philosopher Zeno of Citium, and describes the way to a good life. One way was by giving importance to living in the moment and resisting irrational desires.

subjective —- A term that indicates the subjectivity of something, which is defined in contrast to objective thought; thought that is empirically driven. Subjective reasoning applies less empirical reasoning to data, and allows for the involvement of personal tastes and feelings.

suffering —- The idea of living in continuous pain.

sisyphus —- In Greek mythology, Sisyphus was founder of Ephyra. Zeus punished him for cheating death by making him roll a large boulder up a hill for an eternity.

stoics —- A term used for those who follow stoicism, a post Hellenistic philosophy that aided in ridding irrational desires.

technoliteracy —- A literacy distinguished by its technological parallel.

technology —- A term used to describe the body of mechanical and electrical processes. Technology was developed by early man indicated by findings of spearheads, pottery, and wheels. In modern times, technology is a diverse field consisting of useful devices for doing complex work.

teleological argument —- An argument made famous by early theologian St Augustine, which is the argument for god's existence by giving importance to the order of the universe and nature. This proof argues that god exists because of its inherent design-like qualities.

the prince —- A political treatise written by 16th century Italian diplomat Niccolo Machiavelli, which in detail describes how to rule a state and engage in statecraft.

the secret —- A book and movie about the law of attraction, created by new age writer Rhonda Byrne,

released in 2006. In this product, it is described the law of attraction, a potential "ether" in the universe, that moves through all things, and 'reacts' to negative and positive thoughts. In this, it is expressed that negative thoughts bring negative outcomes, and positive thoughts bring positive outcomes.

triglyph—- A tablet in a Doric Frieze that had three vertical grooves. These triglyphs usually alternated with metopes.

ubermensch —- The higher state of being, or climax, for a human according to Nietzsche's theory on man eventually reaching a super ability.

underworld —- A world that exists physically or metaphysically beneath us, indicative of purgatory.

vice —- A polarity to virtue, in that it is something in which to ponder in relation to the extreme of an idea.

vietnam —- A country and territory that was the place of the Vietnam War from the 1950's into the 1970's, that involved America and Vietnam in a war against Vietnam Communism.

virtue —- The conformity to adjusting to what is

right.

west bank —- A territory near the Mediterranean coast bordered by Jordan to the east and Israel to the south.

world war 1 —- A war fought between the Central Powers: Germany, Ottoman Empire, and Austria-Hungary, against the Allied Powers, made up of Great Brittain, France, Russia, as well as Italy, Japan, and the United States, lasting from 1914 to 1918.

world war 2 —- A war fought between the Axis Powers: Germany, Italy, and Japan, against the Allies, made up of Brittain, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States, and to some degree China and India, lasting from 1939 to 1944.

yin & yang —- The Asian symbol and theory indicating a duality that exists in nature. The Yin, or dark counterpart, is the soft force, and the Yang, is the strong force. Upon interaction, the strong overcomes the soft. Traditionally, it isn't until that which is strong indicates a softness can a Yang overcome this.

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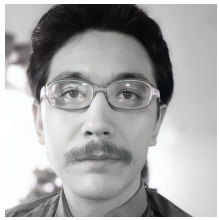

About the Author

Jeffrey Toves is an author and creative. He grew up in Ventura, CA surfing and skateboarding, and generally horsing around, but always enjoyed school as an outlet for growth. He engaged in music, graphic editing, computer technology, and other fields, and was fascinated by science as a young adult. His writing is often aimed at natural sciences and academic thought. Toves considers untouched creative outlets to be his ideal domain. However, the avenues of his interests are likened to the many authors who have other scientific and creative interests.

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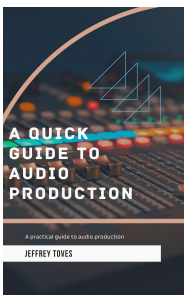

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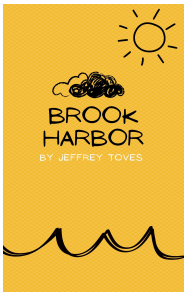
Author, and longtime audio technologist, Jeffrey Toves takes you on a journey through the world of audio in as simple and direct way as possible. The ideas are taught conversationally, and even the most difficult topics are deduced into simple parts to help readers understand. This book is like no other and it is the quickest way from having no knowledge to having pro knowledge, guaranteed.



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